FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LXI—NO 3,130 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896. NEW SERIES—VOL. XIII—NO. 671

State Librarian

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Queensland in Australia had a rainfall of twenty-six inches from one storm lately.

Two young women have been appointed gardeners at Kew Gardens on condition that they wear trousers when at work.

Portugal will celebrate next year the 400th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's setting out on his voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India.

The temperature this week at points in the western part of the State was as low as seven degrees below zero. At Wilkesboro it was three below.

Sir John E. Millais was Thursday night unanimously elected President of the Royal Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Leighton.

Pope Leo is preparing a letter to the Hungarians for their millennial celebration and one to the French nation for the commemoration of the baptism of Clovis.

The Rev. John Watson, of Liverpool, England, who has written over the nom de plume of Ian MacLaren, has been chosen to deliver the Lyman Beecher course of lectures at Yale.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has supplied the funds for the erection of a Metropolitan Church at Alexandria for the newly restored Coptic Patriarch. Schismatic Copts are returning to the Catholic Coptic Church.

Archbishop O'Reilly of Adelaide can set type with a professional compositor. When he established the Catholic Record in West Australia he was obliged to set up his own type and to teach the art to other priests besides editing the paper.

A French suicide near Lyons carefully built a guillotine for himself, using a hatchet weighted with a sledge hammer for a knife. Having adjusted his head on the block, he let go a cord holding the weight, and was neatly decapitated.

A Caracas cablegram says that the people of Venezuela do not look favorably upon the proposition to submit the Yuruan incident to arbitration, nor do they desire to come to a direct understanding with Great Britain upon the boundary dispute. They believe that it is better to wait until the report of the United States commission is prepared

There have been only eight Presidents of the Royal Academy since its foundation in 1768; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, James Wyatt, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin Shee, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Francis Grant, and the late Lord Leighton. Sir Edwin Landseer was elected in 1866, but declined to serve.

Bicycle snatching is a new form of crime developed in Paris. The wife of Forain, the caricaturist, was riding some distance ahead of her husband near the Porte Maillot recently when two men stopped her, pulled her off her bicycle, and were making off with the machine when the husband caught up with them and had them arrested.

Mr. E. C. Benedict, the Wall street broker and close personal friend of President Cleveland, said the other day: "Mr. Cleveland will answer the third-term question very distinctly at a not distant day. He will not keep the Democrats waiting." The way in which Mr. Benedict said this seemed to indicate that Mr. Cleveland had a message ready for the Democracy. When pressed for a more definite statement of what he knew, the President's friend said: "I can't say more just now."

Owners of sugar estates in Cuba must be at their wit's end just now. Gen. Weyler orders them to resume the grinding of cane, and threatens to confiscate their property in case of refusal, while Gen. Gomez has conclusively proved that the penalty of obedience will be the destruction of factories and the devastation of fields by fire. Obviously the only escape from this dismal alternative lies in openly joining the insurgents at once, and so by hastening the success of their cause, making the incidental confiscation a merely temporary misfortune.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Cardinals Gibbons and Satolli are in New Orleans. ——The British consul at Archangel confirms the report of the reaching of the North pole by Dr. Nansen; as does the St. Petersburg correspondent of the St. James' Gazette. — Detachments of American, British and French marines have been sent to Seoul to protect the interests of their respective countries; the Corean King is still at the Russian legation. ——The demands of the King of Abyssinia are so great that the Italian general breaks off the negotiations for a peace. ——New bonds to the amount of $507,000 were sold on the New York Exchange Saturday at 115¾ ——In New York greenbacks are at a premium of 1-16 per cent. bid, ⅛ asked; gold ¼ to ½ per cent. premium. ——To the Morgan syndicate will be sold all the bonds forfeited by parties who do not pay the first instalment. ——The Turkish official estimate of the killed in Harpoot is 39,000, the destitute 94,770. ——Notwithstanding England's smooth talk, there is something in the wind regarding the transvaal not yet caught on to by the public generally, that does not savor of peace and quietude to the Boers of South Africa; it is said England is playing a double part, and is secretly arranging to land 20,000 troops in Natal to make a demonstration against the South Africa republic.

Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record for the past week show that cotton manufacturing enterprises continue to attract increasing attention throughout the South. A $600,000 company has been incorporated in Alabama by New England and local people, with the expectation of building a 30 000 spindle mill; a $100,000 cotton mill company has been organized at Newport Tenn.; a $15,000 company at McColl's S. C.; a $50,000 company at Athens, Ga.; while mills have been projected at Valdosta, Ga.; Sand Mountain, Ala.; Branchville, S. C., and High Point, N. C. ——The shipments of grain and provisions from the West through Southern ports to Europe are steadily increasing, and Southern ports are gaining a very large share of this business, necessitating at a number of points extensive improvements in terminal facilities to handle the increased foreign trade. ——Yesterday's vote in Kentucky for United States Senator resulted: Blackburn 59, Hunter 54, Carlisle 2, McCreary 1, Bate 1, Crawford 1, Burchett 1, Davis 1. ——The orphan asylum at Delaware, Ohio, was burned at midnight Wednesday; all the children were rescued ——Eight men were killed by the falling of a cage in a mine near Liverpool, England. — The President refuses to pardon Redwine, the Atlanta bank cashier sent to the penitentiary for embezzlement. ——It is said in London that Russia intends establishing a protectorate over Corea, and that England and the United States will resist such action. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson was elected president of the National Daughters of the American Revolution. ——The State superintendent of public instruction received $4,500 from the Peabody fund. ——The decrease in valuation of all property in the State as compared with the last assessment is $5,050,000 ——There is no change in the condition of Edgar W. Nye. ——Professor Booker Washington, of Alabama, issues the call for the colored annual conference, to discuss the condition and prospects of their race. ——A locomotive exploded near Nashville, Tenn., killing two men and wounding another —— The gold reserve now stands at $92,418,987; gold withdrawals yesterday amounted to $1,099,987. ——The convention of Southern and Chicago delegates in session in Chicago decided to hold an exposition of Southern products in Chicago; the South is to furnish the exhibits and the Chicago people the building and conduct the exposition. ——The silverites win in a contest in the Indiana Democratic State Executive committee.

Total net receipts of cotton at the ports since September 1st: Galveston, 804,901; New Orleans 1,481,197; Mobile, 184,443; Savannah, 627,474; Charleston, 251,101; Wilmington, 195,136; Norfolk, 255,314; Baltimore, 35,293; New York, 82,452; Boston, 94,414; Newport News, 9,417; Philadelphia, 8,931; West Point, 136,833; Brunswick, 66,774; Port Royal, 51,764; Pensacola, 9,414; Texas City, 49,305. Total, 4,325,599. ——Dun & Co.'s report gives comparison of liabilities on failures for first half of February of this year with that of last; it says in no important branch of business is there apparent much disposition to expand; prices of commodities, as a whole, are now at the lowest average ever known; in almost all manufactured products the decline continues; textile manufactures fail as yet to meet the demand expected and prices are generally weak; bank clearings are 33.7 per cent larger than last year and railroad earnings 13.6 per cent. larger; exports of products are 7 per cent larger than last year. ——The authorities are determined to put a stop to the feuds and vendettas existing in Southern New Mexico. ——Twenty men had their pockets picked at the depot Thursday night while boarding the Fitzsimmons-Maher train, one man losing as much as $900. ——Ex-Consul Waller has been released. ——The gold reserve amounts to $103,439,646; of the $141,000,000 for which the bonds were sold $87,224,363 has been paid into the treasury and national bank depositories. ——The House Judiciary committee agrees to substitute salaries for fees of United States district attorneys and marshals. ——The Fitzsimmons-Maher fight came off Thursday afternoon in the bottoms of the Rio Grande, on the Mexican side near Lanley, which is about 400 miles from El Paso; the fight lasted only one minute and thirty five seconds; Maher was completely knocked out by a right hander on the chin; he says he was not in good condition and will fight Fitzsimmons again; the kinetoscope offered $5,000 for the two to fight again; Fitzsimmons said he would fight before the kinetoscope at his own time for $10,000 and half the profits; just before the fight began there was a narrow escape from a row because O'Rourke had brought checks instead of the cash; Julian refused to allow the fight, but Fitzsimmons said he would waive everything just so he could fight. ——In a railroad accident in Georgia in which the train catches fire a man caught by the leg has the limb cut off with an axe to prevent his burning up. ——Corbett announces his challenge of Fitzsimmons and puts up $1,000.

The Beautiful Snow.

BY THE LATE WM. H. HAIGH.

Oh! the beautiful snow! said a maiden so fair,
As she played with the curls of her silken hair,
The lovely snow! the pure white snow!
It makes my whole frame with ecstacy glow,
For this morn my fond lover will come, I know,
With his beautiful sleigh, and his horses gay,
And merrily, merrily, we'll pass the day.

What a beautiful snow! said a jolly fat Squire,
As he drew his arm chair close up to the fire,
Why such weather as this makes me hearty and hale,
'Tis glorious weather for a goblet of ale,
Or a hot whisky punch, and a good game of whist
For cheer of all sorts—whatever you list.
So heap on the wood—keep the grate in a glow
And I'll watch through the window the beautiful snow.

Now this jolly fat Squire, a gourmand was he
As he sat by the fire so warm and so free;
But the markets of late, to his taste had been tame,
And he longed in his jolly, good stomach for game.
What a glorious snow! What bonny good cheer,
For huntsmen and hound to chase the wild deer—
And he smacked his red lips, rubbed his jolly fat paunch
As he thought of the steak, and venison haunch—
So keep up the fire, let Winter's winds blow,
For good living it brings me, this beautiful snow.

Ah! what is sunshine to one, to another's a cloud!
What's a bride's dress to one—to another's a shroud!
Could that maiden so fair, and that jolly fat Squire,
She wrapp'd warm by her furs, he warm by the fire,
But visit the haunts of the wretched and low,
And watch how the flakes of their beautiful snow
Fall pitiless, cold on the shivering poor—
Through the broken old panes, through the hingeless old door
With no blankets to warm them, no bread in their store,
If their cold hearts could feel as thither they go,
They'd never again praise the beautiful snow!
Jan'y 6th, 1867.

Pointed Items from the Atlanta Constitution

The republican congress is still on hand, and the financial situation as far from a remedy as ever.

Isn't it about time for the people to ask themselves why they elected a republican congress two years ago?

Success of a North Carolina Lady.

Miss Lila Jones, whom our city readers will remember as one of the two charming young ladies who paid a visit to Mrs. Neil W. Ray, two years ago, shortly after leaving here studied for a career on the stage, and met with such success that she was at once engaged by Mr. Daly, of the famous Daly Stock Company, of New York and London. Those who are acquainted with theatrical affairs will understand what this means. Daly's may be said to be the only company that has taken the place of Wallack's, (of blessed memory), and Wallack's, up to its passing out of existence a few years ago was, during the last part of its career, the only one of the old "stock companies" left in America. The system upon which a stock company is organized is totally different from that of the modern American company, especially of those upon the road. There is no overshadowing "star." The aim is to employ only first rate actors and actresses for even the humblest parts.

Such a company is Daly's—which is probably second in fame, among English-speaking people, to none, even in London—and it is regarded as a great professional honor to be a member of it.

We are reminded of all this by reading the flattering notices of Miss Jones's playing in the critical theatre reports of the Syracuse Courier of January 3d, and the Buffalo Courier and Buffalo Express, of January 7th.

Miss Jones's stage name is Lila Convere.

The following extracts from the elaborate notices contained in the Syracuse and Buffalo papers, give an idea of the hit our fair Carolinian has made:

(From the Syracuse Courier.)

"Augustin Daly's production of Shakespeare's principal comedy, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' at Wieting Opera House last night, was one of the most exquisite and enjoyable productions ever seen in Syracuse, and was witnessed by a very large audience, which manifested their appreciation by the deepest interest, or hearty laughter and applause.

* * *

"Miss Lila Convere, as 'Oberon,' was a most attractive king of the fairies, while her fine voice was heard to splendid effect in the solos and concerted music."

* * *

(From the Buffalo Courier.)

"A finer, a more attractive, a more thoroughly enjoyable entertainment could scarcely be offered to theatre goers, than Mr Daly has provided in his production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', which had its first presentation at the Star Theatre, last night. The rare old comedy, possibly never had a better setting than that now given to it."

* * *

"Both Mr. Craig as 'Lysander', and Mr. Douglas as 'Demetrius', showed themselves to be thoughtful students of Shakespeare; and Miss Young as 'Titania', and Miss Convere as 'Oberon', were good."

Miss Jones is the daughter of Col. Ham. C. Jones, of Charlotte, a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, who was United States District attorney under the first Cleveland administration, and grand-daughter of the late Col. Ham. Jones, a distinguished lawyer of Salisbury.

It is very gratifying to record the success of any of our Carolinian young women whom the war's reverses have sent out to bread-winning, but especially so in the case of one who inherits so much, as Miss Jones does, that is noblest and best in our Carolinian blood. Nor is it, by any means, the least agreeable reflection concerning this young lady's career, that she has stepped at once from home into the highest walk of her profession, where her surroundings are only those of ladies and gentle men.

A Beautiful Book.

One of the most attractive of children's books is "The Life of General Robert E. Lee, in Easy Words for Children: By Mrs. M. L. Williams." It is published by the Baughman Stationery Company, of Richmond, Virginia, and comes to us from the publishers through R. W. Bidgood, Esquire, of this city. It is printed on heavy, toned paper, in very large clear type, with the words syllabicated—that is, the syllables hyphenated—and thus fitted for quite young readers. It has an illuminated cover, and contains a number of charming illustrations of places (notably Stratford House, the old Colonial home in which the great Southron first saw the day) and events connected with General Lee's career.

The preface well sets forth the purpose and character of the book, and is as follows:

This is undoubtedly the "Children's Age." Everything possible is being done by parents and educators to interest and instruct the little ones.

We can find no better way to advance primary education and to impress upon children principles of morality than to place before them, in interesting story, the careers of our great men.

To this end I have written these simple annals of our greatest hero. Our school histories make only brief mention of him; and histories of his life written for grown folks are too difficult for the average child to comprehend. So I trust that this little book will meet the imperative need of the times, and imprint indelibly upon the minds of the rising generation the noble character and wonderful deeds of Robert E. Lee.

In compiling this work, I have consulted General Fitzhugh Lee's "Life of Lee" and Rev. J. William Jones's "Personal Reminiscences of General Robert E. Lee."

A noble purpose, surely, which should commend itself to all who hold in reverence the "Lost Cause" and its heroes.

Our Successes Beyond the State Line—A Fayetteville Woman who has Rapidly Advanced in her Profession.

However much general interest and pride we may take in the well-doing of all our Southern women, it is with an especial and personal enthusiasm that we speak of the advancement of our own citizens to high places of authority.

Several years ago Miss Annie Moore left the State to take up that most self-sacrificing and noble of professions, hospital nursing. Entering Johns Hopkins, she has rapidly risen from the probationist, waiting to prove by perseverance her fitness for the work, step by step through the several stages, wearing in turn the blue uniforms of junior and senior until she came to don the spotless white linen of a head nurse. In this position, with all its duties, she has been giving semi-weekly lectures on practical nursing to the poorer classes of Baltimore.

Last week the superintendent of Johns Hopkins learned with indignation that Miss Moore's services were to be secured for the position of superintendent of the Protestant Union Hospital in Baltimore.

He expressed himself hotly to Dr. Finney, of the Union Protestant, saying: "You have taken from John Hopkins its most valued head nurse."

It is with much regret, says Miss Moore, that she leaves John Hopkins where has been spent her novice years in the calling she has chosen and where every nook and corner has become dear to her, but she enters on her wider field and larger responsibility with the enthusiasm and faithfulness of purpose that has ever characterized her work. Miss Maggie Moore has also been at the Johns Hopkins for several months and shows marked talent in the profession.

Proposed Investigation of Bond Sales

On February 12th, in the Senate, Mr. Peffer introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators, not more than two of whom shall belong to one political party, shall be appointed by the Vice-President, whose duty it shall be—

First. To investigate and report generally all material facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury in the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Second. To investigate and report specially what amount of available funds, classified, was in the United States Treasury and on deposit in other places, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the time the bonds were sold or offered for sale; whether there was or was not coin enough on hand to meet all coin obligations of the Government due at the time said bonds were sold or when they were offered for sale; what obligations were due at that time and the amount of each, stated separately; what was the reason for any unusual withdrawal of coin from the Treasury shortly before bonds were sold or offered for sale, if such unusual withdrawals were in fact made, and by what persons or classes of persons and for what purpose or on what account such withdrawals were made; who purchased the bonds, in what amounts, and where, whether in the United States or in foreign countries, and in what proportions, and from what persons or classes of persons the gold was procured with which to pay for the bonds; what the bonds sold for, and what was the market price of our Government bonds at the time, and what effect the bond sale had on the credit and business of the people of the United States.

Third. To investigate and report as to the manner of disposing of said bonds, by what authority, and with what contracts, advertisements, or proposals were made by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation thereto; what agreements or contracts, and whether oral or in writing, and whether publicly or privately and secretly, were entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury and any other person or persons with respect to the sale and purchase of the bonds; whether any officer of the Government, or any person or persons for such officer and on his behalf and in his personal interest, and with his knowledge or consent, entered into any contract, agreement, or arrangement, directly or indirectly, with any person or persons, partnership, corporation, company, or syndicate, for the purpose of affecting the price offered or to be offered for said bonds or any of them, with the intent and expectation to receive commission or personal reward by reason of such contract, agreement, or arrangement; whether such contract or agreement had any and what effect on the prices offered for the bonds, what the effect was, and who, if any person, profited by it and to what axtent.

After a little skirmishing between Mr. Vest, Mr. Peffer, and Mr. Sherman, when the resolutions were taken up on the 18th, Mr. Sherman objected to a reference of the resolutions to a special committee on the ground that so doing would "involve the Senate and the country in a very large expense."

After more skirmishing between Senators, Mr. Sherman, the Republican leader, pursuing an obstructive course, the debate continued:

Mr. PEFFER. Mr. President, I, of course, am opposed to the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Finance, or I would have asked that reference in the beginning. While there is some force from the standpoint of the Senator from Ohio in his suggestion that the reference be made, yet the reason, and the only reason, that the Senator gives, is one that seems to me trivial, in view of the circumstances and in view of what I think to be really the Senator's meaning

Of course there will be some expense attending the investigation. I think there will hardly be as much as eight or ten million dollars, however. That much has been expended already—wrongfully, unquestionably wrongfully—and has gone to a syndicate of speculators in New York City and their confreres on the other side of the water.

But without going into that branch of the subject now, I will say that this bond selling business, as it has been conducted during the period covered by the resolution now before the Senate, is the most remarkable proceeding to be found in the nation's history, and the people do not understand it.

When, in the earlier years of the Republic, it became necessary to borrow money, Congress, in every case and in all cases, provided the appropriate legislation. Every treasury note and every bond issued was authorized by laws passed for that special and particular purpose.

* * *

Mr. Hill. Mr. President, I am opposed, from the present information which I have, to any investigation whatever on this subject, either by the Finance Committee or a special committee. I do not agree to the proposition that every time there is an idle rumor in the newspapers about some irregularity alleged, some statement that the precise right conduct has not been had, or some vague and indefinite charge that the right course has not been pursued, without any proof, without any substantial charge by some responsible people, the Senate should make haste to empower either a special committee or even a standing committee of this body to investigate the subject.

It has been said here that the people are curious and they ought to know all about it. Are we to institute investigations to satisfy the curiosity of people? Is that worthy of this great body of Senators? Have we not had enough experience in proceedings heretofore had, when, at the instance of the same persons who are now asking for this investigation in part, the Senate has proceeded to dignify matters that were to a large extent unimportant by a serious investigation.

Mr. President, has any Senator risen in his place and charged any distinct irregularity here? Has not the very Senator who proposed this extraordinary resolution disclaimed any intention to reflect either upon the President of the United States——

Mr. Stewart. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. Hill. Or upon the Secretary.

Mr. Stewart. I make the charge now.

The Presiding Officer. Does the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. Stewart. I charge that it was irregular.

Mr. Hill. The Senator will charge anything.

Mr. Stewart. No; but let me make the charge.

Mr. Hill. I will not yield to the Senator to make the charge now. It comes rather late. I was speaking of the author of this resolution.

The Presiding Officer. The Senator from New York declines to yield.

Mr. Stewart. Do not be afraid. There will be charges enough.

* * * *

The Presiding Officer. The Senator from New York will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock——

Mr. Hill. I am very sorry to stop right here.

The Presiding Officer. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. Hoar. I hope the Senator from New York will be allowed to conclude his remarks.

Mr. Hill. I think the resolution had better go to the Calendar to day.

Mr. Hoar. I thought the Senator said he was sorry to stop.

The Presiding Officer. The unfinished business will be stated.

The Simple Truths of Science.

New York World.]

When Sir Humphrey Davy melted two pieces of ice by rubbing them together he made clear one of those sublimely simple truths of science which are gradually but surely revolutionizing the world.

Our knowledge of such truths is so limited that the weakest memory would not be overburdened by retaining all we really know of them, but from time to time some one of them is developed by experiment into results so astonishing that the world's breath is taken away, as it has been lately by the discovery of the actual transparency of substances supposed to be opaque.

Davy's simple experiment with ice showed that force produces motion, that motion results in heat. It was made nearly one hundred years ago, and it was not until 1799 that he published the epoch marking essay on "Heat, Light and Combinations of Light," which is really the basis of our modern working theories of the forces of nature.

Under the direction of this theory it has been demonstrated in practice that heat, electricity, sound and light are interconvertible. A current of electricity when checked becomes first heat, then light. It is virtually demonstrated that sound, heat, electricity and light are merely the result of different intensities of vibration and are in themselves but different modes of applied power.

Such discoveries as that of Prof. Roentgen seem past belief, but they are small in comparison with the imaginable possibilities of this theory as it is worked out in practice by minds strong enough to grasp the sublime idea that our planet and all it holds are part of the solar system, moved by universal forces and governed by universal laws.

Photographing through a brick wall has ceased to be considered among the impossibilities, and we may learn finally that the only real impossibility is successful resistance to the simple truth as it operates in those great intellectual and moral forces which are using the forces of nature for the uplifting of humanity.

The New York Sun on Cleveland and the other Populists.

New York Sun, 15th.)

If Mr. Cleveland and the Populists would listen to common sense, and help to make the Federal revenues equal the expenditures, the endless greenback chain would drop out of sight and our finances would be restored to a rational basis. The Cleveland Populist alliance, which is now operating to prevent a change in the revenues, is neither wise nor good.

The resolution introduced by Senator Hoar for the purpose of furnishing every Senator with a special messenger of his now, does'nt go far enough. The Senate, at least the part that has its brains exeised and large, rattling buzzard dollars substituted therefor, is loaded to the gunwale with messages this year, and most of the rest of time seems likely to be all too short a space for the unfolding and unloading of those messages. But there are Senators who don't need any messenger; and there are others for whom one would be painfully insufficient. The Hon. Marion Butler of North Carolina, for instance, issues messages of great import at short intervals, through every day and night. He needs at least as many special messengers as there are soldiers in the United States army; in other words, exactly one millionth of the number of his own wheel works. The Hon. William M. Stewart ought to have five thousand messengers, all mounted on silver casters or blown along by wings of silver whiskers. Peffer should have a brigade, and the two Joneses a division.

Well Said.

Charlotte Democrat, 14th.]

The people of this country must thank Benjamin Harrison for closing officially the efforts of a faction of the Republican party to make him again a candidate for President. Certain circumstances, occurring during the past four years, have made his refusal to become a candidate again after he had once before been renominated and retired from the White House, an act of unqualified and timely patriotism

The return of Cleveland to the White House, after he had been in and out of it, greedy for a third term and scheming to overthrow the unwritten law against it, was a most vicious precedent. The group of third-termers, like Secretary Morton and Ambassador Bayard, right in the very heart of the Democracy, the traditional defence of the American idea, are its first fruits; and the season of harvest is not yet over. All honor to Benjamin Harrison for resolutely refusing by any act of his to make that precedent stronger and more dangerous. All honor to him for standing, like a true patriot, by a vital principle of American politics at a time when unholy ambition and self-seeking sycophancy are bringing men forward to deny it and to threaten it with obliteration.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Tillman "Talks Back."

New York World.]

To the Editor of the World:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

My uniform rule has been to treat criticisms with silence. I break that rule now for a purpose, and that is to challenge those who have found so much to condemn in my recent speech in the Senate to a trial before the jury of their readers, in which I can have at least a show of justice.

The New York Times editorially terms me "a filthy baboon," the New York Evening Post "a political Anarchist," The World itself has used the word "blatherskite," the Philadelphia Record calls me "the chieftain of Anarchists" and the Globe of St. Paul says: "This fellow brings to the Senate the unsavory record he made in his State, a character tattooed with dishonesty."

These are a few of the parliamentary and elegant phrases employed by the polite and refined editors of some of the leading newspapers as applied to myself. They have not read my speech, they dare not publish it in full, and, basing their criticisms upon a few garbled extracts in which I used strong language to express indignation and contempt, they ask the people of the country to render a verdict against me as a coarse, brutal, ignorant blackguard.

OTHERS HAVE BEEN AS BAD.

All the words and phrases which occur in the speech to which they take exception do not exceed a dozen. They neither add to nor take from the arguments and facts as presented. Not a single one of them is unparliamentary, and frequently, in the same Senate, language as violent, as coarse and as brutal has been uttered in the past by a dozen men whose names are written high in our country's history.

If my language was unparliamentary and indecent, why did no Senator call me to order? If the charges were untrue, who has no Senator answered them, and why do my newspaper critics not even attempt to answer them? Is it unparliamentary and indecent to tell the truth? Are we sunk to that low estate that falsehood and treachery and official dishonesty cannot be mentioned without calling down an avalanche of abuse and slander? What other Senators have whispered among themselves I have spoken aloud and in plain words. What a majority of the people of the country have thought and felt I have uttered.

THE LEAVEN AT WORK.

This is the sum of my offending, and the hireling editors and reporters who now degrade the so called freedom of the press to so despicable a level may flatter themselves that they create and control public opinion, but the thousands of letters that have poured in on me from every quarter of the Union, mostly from the North, and from men engaged in every pursuit in life, have given me assurances that the scales are falling from the eyes of the people and that the truth, bravely told, has a sweet and wholesome sound. The American people as a whole, the "great common people," love the truth, and they love their country. They despise traitors and thieves, and cowards. It is a large mass to move, but the leaven is at work and the issue is joined, and the result will be known on the day of election.

So far as I am individually concerned, and so far as my speech is concerned, I care nothing for the abuse heaped on me, and thank my critics for directing attention to my utterances. When my facts and arguments have been disproved I will apologize. Until then decency demands that men who abuse me for speaking the truth should let their readers see it and judge for themselves, or reserve their epithets for men of their own kind who dread the truth and love cowardice.

B.TES HIS RECORD.

If there is no need of reform, reform will not come. If I represent nothing but ignorance and anarchy, why was I elected Governor of South Carolina twice by such overwhelming majorities? For four years, as Executive, fought and abused by corporations and banks and their hireling newspapers, why did my State send me to the Senate by a vote of 131 out of a total of 160 in the General Assembly? During these four years the State advanced in material growth and increase of taxable values more rapidly than in any previous period of its history. It spent a half million dollars in the erection and equipment of two of the largest colleges for industrial, technical and normal training in the South—one for each sex. And the Constitutional Convention, with which I had a great deal to do, fixed constitutional taxes so as to double the free-school fund; the saloons have been banished from the State, while three fourths of the people, if not more, are firm supporters of the new method of handling the liquor traffic. These facts, which are history, cannot be suppressed nor obliterated. Anarchists don't write such history.

I have never shrunk from the lashings of newspaper scribblers in the arena of State politics, and I will not begin to do so in the broader field to which my commission from the people has transferred me. If is is to be the fate of this great Republic to sink to the level of Rome when the Praetorian guards were wont to put the Emperorship up to the highest bidder; if Congress is to become or remain the cowardly tool and purchasable agent of the wealthy; if the Federal judiciary are to undermine and destroy the Constitution, as foretold by Jefferson; if our liberties are to be lost through supine ignorance and venality, I, as a sentinel on the watch tower, holding a sacred trust, cannot be charged with having assisted my country to its degradation by giving a note of warning.

B. R. TILLMAN.

Senator Bacon's Bill.

Senator Bacon has introduced an important bill. It prohibits further government bond issues without authority of congress hereafter provided. In speaking of its purpose Senator Bacon says:

"The statute permitting the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds should be repealed. It is not right to give any individual authority to involve the government in debt. My bill simply provides that there shall be no further bond issues except when congress provides for the same and fixes the character and amount of the bonds. Congress only should have the authority to involve the government in debt."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The New Jail.

Mr. Rob't Manly proprietor of the famous Manly Steel Prison Company, of Dalton, Ga., arrived in the city Thursday. He met the special Jail committee and submitted plans and specifications. The committee were very much pleased with the plans and, though they have not power to make final arrangements, it is thought that their report to the commissioners next Monday week will be very favorable to the Manly prison. At the meeting of the commissioners in March the whole question will be decided. The Pauly Jail Company of St. Louis will also submit plans and make a bid before the commissioners.

Now that it has been decided to build a jail the manner of raising the funds is vexing the commissioners. Some are in favor of a special tax to run from one to five years while others are in favor of issuing bonds.

Hardly Needs Filtering.

A water expert from Boston, Mr. W. B. Nye, has been in the city several days examining the Glenville water. Mr. Nye represents the Warren Filter Company, of Boston, and was sent here by Mr. Richards, one of the proprietors of the Fayetteville Water Works, to examine into and make report as to whether the water needed filtering or not. To an OBSERVER reporter Mr. Nye stated that the water was so pure that it did not require filtering. He said, though, that he would have to examine the water after a freshet, before finally deciding.

Colonize Western Cumberland.

A gentleman who has just returned from Southern Pines and has seen the fine Hotels there all filled with Northern visitors and trains rolling up and discharging numbers more every day asks why cannot Western Cumberland be colonized by Northerners. He says he has 325 acres of much better land there than that of Southern Pines that he will sell to colonists at one dollar an acre. Southern Pines is fast becoming famous, both for its climate and hotels.

To be Repeated.

At the request of the numerous persons who were unable to attend the delightful entertainment Tuesday night, the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church, have decided to repeat it in a few days. Besides the Tom Thumb Wedding, a number of new features will be given, thus making it well worth the while of those who attended Tuesday night to go again.

Stop Hitching Horses to Trees.

Our attention has been called to the constant hitching of horses to the few shade trees we have left in the city. They gnaw the bark, which eventually kills the tree. We believe that there is a fine of five dollars for this offense and it should be enforced.

Who Pulled Mag Royals Out of the Well?

There being some contention as to who pulled Mag Royals out of the well, we sent a reporter to ascertain from the woman herself He reports that the neighbors say she has not turned up since the frog pursued her.

Congressman Shaw's Views.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer of Saturday says that Congressman Shaw thinks fusion of Democrats and Populists on Silver means ruin to the State democracy.

Mr. Archie McGill was in town Thursday. He is preparing data for his 10th of May speech, which will be an interesting review of the heroic deeds of Cumberland county troops.

Artesian Wells.

A large artesian well is being bored at at the Holt Cotton Mill on Massey's Hill. One is also being bored on Mr. J. A. Burns's premises.

Died.

Mr. Duncan Bethune died on the 19th about 5:30 o'clock at his residence near St. Paul's, Robeson county, in his 73d year.

Died.

In Boston, Massachusetts, on the 18th inst., G. Woodward Lake, Esq., uncle of Mr. Geo. W. Lake, of this city.

Good Words for The Daily.

(Dixie Optic.)

Maj. E. J. Hale has begun the publication of a daily edition of the Fayetteville OBSERVER. The OBSERVER is one of our oldest and best North Carolina weeklies, and we predict for the new daily under the able management of Maj. Hale to reach the highest round in the latter of journalistic fame.

(Wilmington Star, 4th.)

Fayetteville has now a daily, the OBSERVER, a very neatly gotten up and newsy four column sheet, edited by Mr. E. J. Hale and under the business management of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr. With as good a weekly as the Weekly OBSERVER is and as good a daily as the Daily OBSERVER promises to be, Fayetteville will be pretty well supplied with papers.

(Wilmington Star, 8th.)

The daily edition of the Fayetteville OBSERVER, of which the Star made editorial mention several days since, improves with every issue.

Red Springs Citizen.

We neglected at the proper time, to call attention to the Daily Observer, which made its appearance a few days since. Fayetteville ought to rally around the Daily and keep it alive. A place of the size of Fayetteville ought to have a daily paper.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan. wife of the editor of The [illegible], the leading local paper of Miami county, writes *"I was troubled with heart disease* for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me,* that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,* which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and *It completely cured me. I sleep* well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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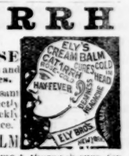

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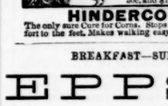

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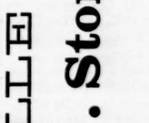

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 27, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

WHAT AILS THE DEMOCRACY?

This is a free country, and every citizen has a right to entertain and express such views in political matters as may please him, and to sustain them by his vote or other political act. But this liberty of action is qualified by certain moral penalties which men of honor do not wilfully incur. Among all men it is considered a dishonorable act to profess allegiance to one party while giving aid to another. But doubly dishonorable in the case of a representative or office-holding partisan, for such a man forfeits, for the period of his office-holding, liberty of action both in the preaching and the practice of his politics.

We are led to this bit of generalization by reflection upon Mr. Carlisle's recent extraordinary act. The reader is aware that Senator Blackburn, the present able senior Senator from Kentucky, who has for many years represented that State in Congress and is a Democrat of Democrats, is the nominee of the caucus of the Democrats of the Kentucky legislature. That body has been balloting for a month or two without result. There has not been a day for several weeks past when the Democratic vote on these joint ballots has not exceeded—sometimes by 1 vote, sometimes by 2—the total Republican, Populist and other opposition vote. But Mr. Blackburn has each time failed of election by 5 or 6 votes, the latter (6) being the number of Democrats who bolted the nominee and have been casting their votes for Mr. Carlisle or Mr. McCreary. These bolting Democrats are—contrary to the requirements of the party law as declared at Chicago—in favor of a single gold standard, and justify their bolt on the ground that Mr. Blackburn declares his adhesion to bimetallism.

It is understood that the bolters entertain their disloyal views as the direct result of the stumping tour which Mr. Carlisle made last summer under the President's instructions. In this state of affairs, the sixty odd loyal Democrats united in addressing an appeal to Mr. Carlisle to use his influence with his bolting followers to induce them to renounce their disloyal attitude and vote for the party nominee. It was claimed by the friends of Mr. Carlisle, that, though his teaching last summer inculcated views which led to the bolt, he would not hesitate to disavow all countenance of disloyalty on the part of his handful of followers when it came to action.

On Thursday we briefly recorded the telegraphic news that Mr. Carlisle had made reply and that he had grievously disappointed the predictions of his sanguine admirers. What he has to say deserves to be recorded. His letter will be found in another column.

It is, of course, no longer possible to regard Mr. Carlisle as a Democrat. Following the example—and, without doubt, the instructions, in this case—of his master, the President, Mr. Carlisle, by this act, sets up his own judgment as superior to that of the party duly expressed. However surprising and mortifying this perfidious course may be to Mr. Carlisle's admirers, the OBSERVER would have been astonished if he had acted otherwise. If the reader will consider the article elsewhere under the head, "Mr. Carlisle's Desertion," he will understand why the OBSERVER thinks as it does, and, at the same time, get a very clear insight into "What ails the Democracy."

THE LATE HON. GEORGE DAVIS.

We made brief mention yesterday of the death of the Honorable George Davis, which occurred at his home in Wilmington on Sunday.

Mr. Davis would have been seventy-six years of age if he had lived until the next Sunday. He had been practically in retirement for several years past, his oration on the death of his friend, the President of the Confederacy, being, we believe, his last public appearance.

Mr. Davis was a graduate of the University at the age of eighteen, and he bore off the first honors of his class. He possessed a very vigorous intellect, which his vocation of the law, no less than the surroundings of his earlier days and his own desires, caused him to cultivate through life. He was endowed, besides, with a brilliant fancy and great fertility of expression, so that his natural gifts, his opportunities, and his acquirements put him in the first rank as a lawyer and an orator. His address before the Literary societies at the University in 1855, on "The Early Men and Times of the Cape Fear," is regarded as a matchless production.

But these intellectual endowments and attainments fell far short of completing the rounded figure of the man. By inheritance, by education and by his environment, as well as by his own disposition, he was a gentleman and a Christian, with all that those words imply. He was, as we said yesterday, a noble representative of the ante-bellum Cape Fear people of education and good breeding, a body of men and women pronounced by many broad-viewed critics to have been the best types of the Anglo-Saxon race.

He appeared throughout life to be averse to office holding, and singularly so for such a man. In 1844, at the age of 24, he was a Whig elector for the Wilmington district, in the Clay and Polk campaign of that year, the late William S. Ashe being his Democratic opponent. He was, by appointment of Governor Ellis, a member of the Peace Congress which met in Washington in 1861. Upon his return from that fruitless mission, he delivered a speech of great power in the Wilmington Opera House, in which he expressed his conviction that the fanatics of the North were determined that there should be no peaceful solution of the differences between the North and the South. The effect of this speech was the greater because Mr. Davis had been, like a majority of North Carolinians, a Union man up to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation.

The two unpaid offices mentioned were the only ones held by him up to the breaking out of the war. In 1862, he was elected by the Legislature a Senator in the Confederate Congress, the late William T. Dortch being his colleague. In January, 1864, President Davis took him into his cabinet as Attorney General, which position he held up to the end of the Confederacy. In 1877, Governor Vance appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This he declined, as he also did numerous other positions that were offered him.

After the collapse of the Confederacy, Mr. Davis was made a prisoner by the Federal Government, while in Florida on his way to England, and confined for many months in Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. Upon his release he returned to Wilmington and resumed the practice of law.

Mr. Davis was the son of Thomas F. Davis, a leading man in the Cape Fear section, through whom, and perhaps also through his mother, who was Miss Eagles, his descent was deduced from Sir John Yeamans, the colonizer and first Governor of Clarendon (North Carolina south of the Neuse, and South Carolina.) His first wife was a daughter of Gen. Thomas G. Polk, of this State, but afterwards of Tennessee. His second wife was Miss Fairfax, of the distinguished family of that name, of Virginia.

His remains were interred on Monday in Oakdale cemetery, at Wilmington, with impressive ceremonies.

Thus has passed away the last survivor of the Confederate Cabinet, and almost the last of the high-bred men of honor of our State who had attained distinction before the war.

POLITICAL PORTENTS, &c.

There is any amount of clatter at Washington and Raleigh and elsewhere over fusion, bolting and other abnormal party transactions. As we have so frequently said, let the silver Democrats of North Carolina remain steadfast in the party. By so doing, they will not only do what is right in itself, but they will accomplish the practical object of controlling the party. About the time of the President's 22d of April pronunciamento last year, it was stated by a Washington correspondent that the purpose of the administration was to draw the line of "loyalty" to the President so tight that the self-respecting silver Democrats would be forced over into the ranks of the Populists. If that had been accomplished, nothing but a skeleton machine would have remained, which would have controlled the State convention and sent Cleveland delegates to the national convention. We have not a particle of doubt that that was the plan. The failure of the silver convention last Fall spoiled the hopes of the administrationists, who, there were evidences for believing, were watching the movement of the excellent gentlemen who headed it with greedy eyes. We earnestly trust that our silver friends will desist from any movements that look to fusion with Mr. Butler, or to any effort whatever outside of the regular party organization. Every defection of this kind merely diminishes the power of the silver wing of the party, and can have no possible chance of success through the Populist party or a new party.

As to the duty of North Carolina Democrats in the sundry contingencies that the papers are airing, it is quite plain. The Democratic party in each of the States is a party entity, sovereign in its power until it parts with its autonomy by entering a national convention. It is then bound to the national party until the polls close on election day, when it resumes its autonomy. A Democrat, therefore, who enters a State convention held before the national convention, is bound by its action. If, therefore, the State convention decides to withdraw from the national party, the member of the State convention who refuses to follow the command of the State convention is a bolter. Equally true is it that if the State convention accredits delegates to the national convention in the usual way, that is, without conditions, it binds the party in the State to abide by the acts of the national party. We have an example of a bolt under this head in 1892, when a portion of the organization in our State repudiated the Chicago convention.

It is needless to say that the OBSERVER will be loyal to the command of the party in North Carolina. We do not think it necessary, if it were desirable, to accredit delegates to Chicago with the condition attached that they are to withdraw unless a silver candidate is nominated upon a silver platform. All that will be necessary will be to require their withdrawal if the third term idea should be put in execution, on the ground that such an act would be self-effacement of the party; for if silver does not control the national convention, Mr. Cleveland will be the nominee. The Whitney, Carlisle and Olney movements are mere blinds.

OFFICIAL SIDE OF THE MEXICO SILVER QUESTION.

We have often noted the skill with which the Republicans employ the device of the cry of "Stop Thief." Knowing that it was the wage-earner who chiefly suffered under "protection," they directed their most earnest attention to the business of convincing him that he was the gainer and his employer the loser by the effect of protective tariffs. Knowing that Mexico, our recently despised mongrel neighbor, is going forward with leaps and bounds under a silver coinage system, which is accentuated by our adopting the gold standard, they now seek to show that it is the wage-earner and producer there at whose expense the general prosperity is had. Specifically, their best attention has been devoted to the cotton producer, who has been described recently by one of our distinguished North Carolina travellers in Mexico as prospering under the Mexican monetary system.

There is an official side to this question, which Republicans and goldbugs must respect, and which is therefore worth looking into.

1. In the U. S. Consular Reports for September, 1895, Consul Gorman reports from Matamoras, Mexico, that "cotton is sold at 16 to 18 cents to the cotton factories in Monterey." This is in silver, of course, but it is in money which less than ten years ago was *at par* with our money, at the time when the bulk of our private indebtedness was made and our national, State and municipal debts were being refunded. But for the subsequent enhancement in the value of our dollar, our people like those of the countries south of us would be paying their debts, taxes, railroad freights and fares with cotton at 16 to 18 cents per lb.

2. In the U. S. Consular Reports for December, 1895, Consul Oliver at Merida, Mexico, says: "Tariffs for passengers and freights are about half the rates charged for local business by the railways of the United States." When, by maintaining the standard of values, as in Mexico, cotton is 16 to 18 cents a lb. and railroad fares and freights are half what they are here, what an infliction is thus shown to have been visited upon the producers of this country by the policy of doubling our railroad fares and freights and reducing our cotton to 7 cents per lb.

3. As to the general prosperity of Mexico, Minister Ransom, who cannot be suspected of a leaning to silver—leastways not since his speeches in favor of it at Atlanta and at Smithfield in 1894—said to the reporter of the New York Press when in Washington city, the other day, that "Mexico is wonderfully prosperous."

4. That the cause of our troubles is not the depreciation of silver but the enhancement of gold, and that this is due not to overproduction of silver but to the legislation demonetizing it, is proven by two facts: (1) When silver was demonetized in 1873, it was worth more than gold. The report of the Director of the United States Mint for last year shows that the quantity of gold mined annually in the world is $190,000,000, and of silver $106,000,000 at the present bullion price. Or, putting silver at 16 to 1, as formerly, the value would be raised from $106,000,000 to $203,000,000—that is, about the same as gold. (2) In 1890, during the debate on the Sherman bill, when at one time it seemed that free coinage would be adopted, silver went up (or rather gold came down) so that silver was worth 1 17 per ounce, that is, within 12 cents of par. This merely in anticipation of free coinage.

In view of the letters that have been written by sundry goldbug contributors to the press, questioning the correctness of the statements made by the distinguished traveller alluded to (Judge Clark) in his letters from Mexico to the OBSERVER and the Raleigh News and Observer, it is important to note that his statements are sustained in all respects by servants of the administration. That is to say, (1) as to the price of cotton in Mexico being more than double the price here; (2) as to railroad freights and fares being half of ours; (3) as to the prosperity of Mexico (which would follow, of course) under that state of things; and (4) as to there having been no overproduction of silver, but only a legislative enhancement of the standard of value by the demonetization of half of the money metals.

These official reports of the servants of the administration constitute unanswerable arguments against the position of the administration and those who accept its dicta because they reverence its official acts and sayings.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

We give elsewhere another letter from our Hertford correspondent (a member of the State executive committee), for which we have not had room before to-day.

Our correspondent complains that we do not understand him. We think we do, and we also believe that he is earnestly and honestly seeking the good of the Democratic party.

Our correspondent has agreed with the OBSERVER that the only way in which the present Democratic minority in North Carolina can be restored to a majority is by getting recruits, chiefly the stay-at-home Democrats and the rank and file of the Populists, from the present majority. We both agree that this can only be done by eliminating Mr. Cleveland as an issue in the State campaign and uniting those who believe in democratic principles on those principles. The OBSERVER believes that the only way to so eliminate Mr. Cleveland is to repudiate him—that is, those his political acts which violate democratic doctrine and practice. Our correspondent believes that Mr. Cleveland (that is, his said political acts) should not be repudiated. By this we understood him to mean that Mr. Cleveland (that is, his political acts) should be endorsed. He tells us that he did not mean that, but merely wished to ignore Mr. Cleveland as an issue. That simplifies the question still further, and brings us face to face with the inquiry, "Can we ignore Mr. Cleveland as an issue in a campaign in which both national *and* State tickets are run?" Begging our correspondent's pardon for saying so, we think the asking of the question answers it. It is folly to suppose that we can. There is no half-way ground. The enemy, in the stress of the campaign, will not permit us to be neutral.

There is, of course, a condition, and one only, upon which we may maintain neutrality on national affairs in such a campaign as the impending one. We may dissolve our connection with the national Democracy. We hardly think our correspondent contemplates that. If, then, we enter the State campaign as a part of the national Democracy, we will be compelled to accept one of two alternatives. We must either carry the load of Mr. Cleveland's political acts, that is, endorse them; or relieve ourselves of that load, that is, repudiate them. That seems to the OBSERVER to be a self-evident proposition.

Our correspondent and the OBSERVER having agreed that there is a majority of North Carolina voters who believe in democratic principles, and that the way to win is to unite all these on those principles, it merely remains to determine whether Mr. Cleveland's course has been in accordance with those principles. If it has, then we should boldly endorse him and secure victory by convincing the unbelievers, or go down in honorable defeat. If it has not, our course should be equally bold, and we should proclaim our condemnation of him in entire disregard of Populist approval or dissent.

It is not necessary to go in detail over the ground upon which the OBSERVER bases its assertion that the President has violated the express obligations assumed by him when he accepted the Chicago platform, the party law. No one can deny that that party law required the repeal of the McKinley tariff and the substitution of a revenue tariff; and the repeal of the Sherman law (all of it, not a part only, as was done) and the substitution of a bimetallic standard of value. Neither of these things (the two overshadowing issues) was done; yet the President exhibited his power to completely control Congress at the opening of its session. This is the broad fact, for which there can be no excuse, and we have seen none attempted. The veto of the seigniorage bill and the refusal to sign the tariff bill were mere incidents of the President's policy, however blameworthy and inexcusable from a technical partisan standpoint.

The President's laches in party practice were no less inexcusable. No private or personal reason or wrong can release an office-holding Democrat from the obligation to support the party's nominee. The President was an office-holding Democrat and Senator Hill was the party's nominee (for Governor.) Senator Hill possessed the right to object to the President's nominations, and to do so without being questioned therefor; for the law of the land has made a Senator a part of the appointing power, and party law recognizes to the full that relation between President and Senator.

The use of government officials to sow the seeds of discord in Kentucky and other States, as announced in the President's pronunciamento of April 22d, 1895, and subsequently carried out, was not only an act of disloyalty to the party, but to our form of government. The present holding up of Blackburn's election is an outcome and logical sequence of the one form of disloyalty. The wilful violation of the Constitution in the appointment of the Mexican minister, an instance of the other.

We have no quarrel with our correspondent on the subject of the Alliance movements against Senator Vance in 1890. We do not understand how that affects the present question, as it is since 1890 that Mr. Cleveland has done the things complained of.

Senator Ransom was our leading candidate in 1894. He was recognized as the President's agent, and carried us down with him.

Our correspondent rightly infers that we are opposed to the nomination of any one, for any office, who approves of Mr. Cleveland's violations of democratic doctrines and practices. We do not desire that any one should be hostile to Mr. Cleveland personally.

In the latter part of his letter, our correspondent confuses the acts of individuals with those of the party.

Our correspondent invites us to quote the part of the President's Venezuela message that contained a threat of war, and to show, if we can, that the President did not rebuke the warlike interpretation that was put on his message by the tender of troops. Here is the proof:

(Extract from President's Message, Dec. 17, 1895.)

"The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present conditions does not appear to admit of serious doubt. * * Nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. * *

"The dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. * * When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States *to resist by every means in its power*, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, WE have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations, *I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.*

"I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, *there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice* and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY PRIVATE SECRETARY THURBER THE MORNING AFTER THE MESSAGE.

"The President has received many communications on the subject of his message, by mail and telegraph. These have been coming since last night and are still being received. We have telegrams from Maine and California, from Michigan and Louisiana; indeed from every State and Territory. In addition to these there have been a number of tenders of service from organizations [troops] and individuals."

The syndicate dinner to Secretary Carlisle took place Monday at the Metropolitan Club in New York. It is said that a number of invitations have been declined by men who do not consider that they were rightly treated in the recent bond issue. A New York newspaper says: "Mr. Morgan is not of this class, and his invitation has not been declined, but, instead, he will be actually, if not nominally, the guest of honor at the feast." The New York World, on Saturday, had a cartoon foreshowing this entertainment and pictorially paraphrazing the Feast of Belshazzar, with the "mene tekel upharsin" streaming out from the Press's lamp of Publicity. What a smart man, by the way, the President is: secure in the White House, while poor Carlisle catches it in the glare of the search-lights that converge on the "metropolis."

We Should Say So.

A St. Louis telegram of Saturday, says:

An afternoon paper to-day prints interviews with thirty-six murderers in St. Louis jail who are unanimously opposed to capital punishment.

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

AN OLD ITALIAN AIR.

My hands went over the strings, and a strain
from the years long over
Woke to their quickening touch like the
pulse of an olden pain,—
And I saw the sun on the uplands, I heard the
bees in the clover,
The sound of running water, the pipe of the
far off plover,
As I saw and heard in a summer that will
never come again.

The wrath of a hope re-arisen, the dream of
a first love slain,
Came through the twilight grey where the
circling sea birds hover,—
As with touches that woke the sound of a
song I sang in vain,
My hands went over the strings.

Something of youth's lost gladness thrilled
out in the answering strain.
I heard a voice in the silence, like the ripple
of morning rain;
I caught the glimmer of eyes that the
church yard grasses cover,
As under the golden starlight, by the waves
of God's peaceful main,
For the last, last time, my love, in the life of
of your girlhood's lover
My hands went over the strings.
—*James Lindsey Gordon.*

Miss McKinnon, of Laurinburg, whose violin and piano music was so much enjoyed at the Opera House Tuesday evening, intends cultivating her talent abroad. She will cross the water in June, and will pursue the study of her art in Germany for several years.

***

Miss Forsythe, a delightful young Scotch woman, who has been in Fayetteville for several months, has accepted a position in Georgia, where she will give instruction in music and languages.

While at the Leipsic Conservatory where she studied music for some years, Miss Forsythe had every opportunity to perfect herself in the German language, and is consequently an excellent German scholar.

***

There are those who will uphold me in the assertion that dogs are a very important factor in society, and therefore it is without apology that this column finds place for

A TRUE DOG STORY.

Every one knows Nix. That he is beautiful no one denies, but it is of his intelligence that I am speaking. Perhaps his beauty is due to his intelligent expression, (it is a thing that dog beauty is often dependent on) but I have heard it argued that if Nix were not so spotlessly black his personal attractions would never have attained such magnitude.

Every one knows him, the transient guest because he lives at the hotel, the towns folk because he lives on the street, and his master's friends and relatives because he lives at their houses.

And Nix has such unique ways of making friends. Why one young woman has sworn to him life-long devotion because from his place beneath the table he, bit by bit, devoured her portion of a 'possum supper.

But this is a digression. I am speaking of Nix's intelligence, and no special brain power is required to be fond of 'possum.

Nix's master arose from his desk the other afternoon in a brown study. He was considering whether his play of the king last night was really according to rule, and whether under certain other circumstances he should have played the deuce or the tray, and consequently he locked the door and strolled away with the key in his pocket, while Nix lay asleep in his office chair.

Now the whist habit often makes men forget their higher pleasures, sometimes makes them forget their friends, but never leads Nix's master to forget his dogs for long.

Therefore, as the town clock was striking ten, and the fifth board of duplicate was about to be played, Nix's master jumped up and threw down his cards with "Bless my soul, I have shut Nix up in my office."

The other three, having no dogs of their own, endeavored to harden the heart of Nix's master, that the game might continue—but in vain.

On the stairs they met Nix, weary but triumphant.

"But I have the key in my pocket," said his master.

"Miraculous!" said the three. "And the windows were closed."

"Strange indeed," said the three.

But when the office door was opened and the evidences of Nix's ingenuity lay before them, their surprise was even greater than before.

On the sill lay a window pane, from which every bit of putty had been scraped by Nix's teeth, as neatly and cleverly as any skilled workman might have done it, and through the hole thus made, had Nix found escape.

The game was continued, but the pride in Nix's latest achievement caused his master to forget his usual sneak lead, and thereby lose the game.

A SQUIB.

I have punctured my tire, I can cycle no more,
The fair bicyclist said;
"Perhaps," said the youth, with impertinence
rare,
"'Tis your windpipe in stead."

"You have punctured the wheel that turns in
my heart,"
The gallant youth said;
"Perhaps," and she mounted her wheel for a
coast,
"'Tis a wheel in your head."

FRIDAY'S FUNCTIONS.

For fifteen minutes after the literary meeting should have been opened Friday afternoon the interested discussion of coiffures and whether a certain member wore a "switch" banished all other thought. However, when the afternoon topic, James Whitcomb Riley, was at last taken up, the function became one of especial enjoyment.

The account read by Miss Watson of this author's struggles up the literary ladder was both full and pleasant, and his pictured physiognomy which accompanied the article was the subject of interesting talk. The smooth shaven face with its lines of true humor called to mind, although there is no real similarity of feature, our humorist, Bill Nye, who was slowly dying among the mountains of North Carlina whence have come so many of his pen's most laughable sketches.

"The green grass av Auld Ireland" was read by Miss Tillinghast, and "Little Maid o' Dreams" by Miss Marion Mallett, both representative of the Hoosier poet's verses of wholesome sentiment and love of nature.

A much appreciated sketch from the pen of Miss Caddie Fulghum, of Goldsboro, was then read by Miss Marion Mallett. It was a clever little ghost story with a well drawn and unexpected climax.

The committees appointed last week for library work were heard from, and after the reading of their satisfactory reports, it was decided that the library be opened for the first time on Wednesday, February the 26th, from three till five in the afternoon, with Miss Laura M. Kyle and Miss May M. Broadfoot in charge.

The room over Beasley's, which has been secured for this purpose, is central, easy of access, light and already furnished with bookshelves.

The president is at all times ready to open the library for inspection, and the public are cordially invited to visit it.

Its privileges are opened to a family by the payment of a semi-yearly fifty cent fee, and it is hoped that a large number of people will take advantage of this opportunity, and that before many months a very general patronage will make a reading room feasible.

Thus far have the founders of this institution met with much encouragement, and not a week since its beginning has failed to register some valued addition to its shelves.

***

The carnival Friday evening was very sparsely attended, and was a disappointment to those who were present, though some of the costumes were quite good.

***

In writing of the contests at the graded school the grades have heretofore been erroneously numbered from the highest instead of from the lowest. Therefore, the "ever victorious third grade," spoken of last week, is by correct numbering the fourth. Yesterday's contest was in answer to a challenge from the sixth to the fourth; subject, multiplication table. Twenty-nine in each grade stood against each other in the beginning. When time was called the fourth grade numbered twenty-three, while only nineteen of the sixth grade remained standing, and the fourth retained its unbroken record of victories.

MONDAY.

"No news to-day," said a cheerful friend whose umbrella met mine in the drizzle this morning.

And this because he thought I was looking for news, such is human nature.

But the treetops contradicted him. Several branches of English sparrows were chattering triumphantly of the blue birds they have almost banished from our woods when a haughty red bird hopped upon a neighboring bough and trilling forth his independence flew across to his little brown mate with her answering chirp. This pair has come to stay, and once having shown their colors, not even the gossiping English sparrows can change their purpose. They seem to like the beech tree, and will probably build there.

Half way down the hill I met another pair of them looking out for Spring lodgings.

There was a speckle-breasted bird with a long tail, whose family boarded with me last year, and who paid his rent daily in the sweetest, clearest note that seemed to circle upward, and lose itself in distance.

I am paying marked attention to the red birds in hopes that they will advise sir speckle-breast to board with me again.

Happenings.

The Shining Lamp Society made Tuesday evening two pleasant additions to its membership, A. J. Cook and L. Brandt.

The President, Mr. Pope, presided with his usual dignity. On account of the illness of Mrs. Gattis, the Secretary, Mr. Gattis, was absent, his place being filled by Mr. Brandt.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gattis were much missed.

There were several important questions under discussion, in the course of which the name of this club was changed to the Literary Musical Society, and the plan of entertainment underwent some variations.

At every fourth meeting some standard novel will be discussed and its characters represented by the members of the club, who will endeavor each to carry out his part so well that he will not need to be announced. For the first meeting in April David Copperfield was chosen.

On the intermediate Tuesday evenings the authors of the day will be discussed.

The music last night was exceptionally good. Mr. Crews, with his trombone, and Miss Eula May McDonald at the piano, gave the most delightful rendition of the March-King's inspiring two-steps, King Cotton, Liberty Bell and Washington Post.

Miss McDonald is quite an accomplished musician, and Mr. Crews can get music out of any instrument from a clarionet to a jews harp.

Mr. Pope gave a charming address on the character and works of Dickens.

From J. C. Thomson, jr., the club enjoyed a selection from Mark Twain.

After this the meeting descended from its literary plane and spent a very gay half hour before it was time for adjourning.

***

The library was open Tuesday afternoon from three till five o'clock.

Much enthusiasm was displayed by the founders, and an excellent system of checks was adopted.

A 'Possum Story.

She had expressed a desire for a woodcock.

It was enough.

He shouldered his gun and took to the woods, his dog at his heels.

The dog pointed. It was not Nix. It was not the door-shutting pointer who obeyed his master in his sleep and died last week. It was not the dog who brought lightwood in his teeth and suggested that his master make a fire. It was not the dog who prefers his eggs stuffed with red pepper. It was not the rat terrier who lives on the second floor of the K. of P. hall and never barks on Tuesday nights. It was not the red setter who costs his owner fifteen dollars a month in fees to small boys for bringing him home when he runs away. (All these dogs have been thrown up at me since I ventured to tell a dog story.)

However, the dog pointed, and the sportsman beheld, instead of the coveted woodcock, a 'possum.

The 'possum grinned but could not move.

The sportsman chuckled in spite of his disappointment, and caught the 'possum by the tail.

'Possums tails are not pretty, but they make good handles.

Presently the dog, who was not any of the dogs mentioned to me by men on the street corners during the past four days, pointed again.

This time he pointed a woodcock.

The sportsman threw up his gun. Alas! Around the trigger finger coiled the 'possum's tail.

But she wanted a woodcock.

The 'possum's tail was made to pull the trigger, while the 'possum's teeth were planted in sportsman's nose and the 'possum's claws caressed his face—and the woodcock fell.

But "there's many a slip," and through a rotten bridge slipped the sportsman and down the stream floated the woodcock.

The scars and the 'possum appeased her, and her smile and a promised 'possum supper were balm to the sportsman.

But behind the scenes the cook, "I sin' gwyne to kill dat 'possum, honey. He sho' do look like my po' dead sister Annie. I can' kill 'im honey."

The decree had gone forth.

The 'possum skipped away to his hollow tree, while the 'possum connoisseurs ate roast pig and sweet potatoes, and didn't know the difference.

Perhaps you will say *this* is not a likely story.

Truth is stranger than fiction.

Women of the Day.

The following lines from the address of welcome, delivered on Washington's birth day by the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the visiting societies, shew the nature of the work being done by that patriotic organization.

The North Carolina membership is, as yet, very small.

"We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to day welcome all the patriotic societies of the City of Washington and ask them to join with us in celebrating the birthday and honoring the name of the Father of our Country. In this we can all unite with patriotic zeal. The recent great revival of love of country is one of the most encouraging signs in our National life, and the days we celebrate are becoming red letter days, which linger long in our memories.

"It is not idle sentiment we are encouraging in the women and youth of our land, but by these celebrations we hope to increase the love of home and country throughout the land and make more loyal the men and women of America. How the young heart bounds and the eye gleams at the sight of the Stars and Stripes, as our beloved flag is being honored in all the public schools of our land. We want all our youth to be true Americans, and wherever they wander in distant lands to revere and respect the flag of the Union.

"And we women, with the old-fashioned womanliness which we believe to be humanity's crown and jewel, are doing all we can to train the children in the ways of true patriotism. We do not represent the "new woman" in our organization, but are content to be loving wives and mothers, making in our homes loyal husbands, brothers, and citizens."

***

On the horizon of German literature has just appeared, a woman poet whose genius rises spontaneously from the humblest of surroundings. Without culture, without intellectual companionship, living a life of abject poverty, and delving not only in her woman's household work, but threshing wheat on the stable floor to keep the wolf from her children's door, Johanna Ambrosius, when the weary day was done, would write verses that compare with the classics, verses that need no apology for their author's lack of opportunity, but which in their universality and in the sacred fire which great human experiences coming to her in rugged intensity have struck from her soul, prove that a true poet is born and not made.

Johanna Ambrosius was born in a small Prussian village in 1854, and at eleven years was taken from the village school to be a help to her mother in their unpretending home. At twenty she was married to a peasant named Voigt, and the struggle of life deepened for her.

It was in this condition that the Mr. Karl Sebrattenthal discovered the obscure poet and her wonderful talent, and published a small volume of her verses which in twelve months have gone through nearly as many editions.

Not until during the last year had she read the German poets, and this fact perhaps need not be deplored, as the lack of conventionalism in her work, is one of its chiefest charms.

"'Tis not the greatest singer,
Who tries the loftiest themes;
He is the true joy bringer,
Who tells his simplest dreams;
He is the greater poet
Who will renounce all art,
And take his heart and show it
To every other heart;
Who writes no learned riddle,
But sings his simplest rune;
Takes his heart strings for a fiddle,
And plays his easiest tune."

***

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, had an interview on Feb. 18, with the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and received assurance that the Porte would not put any obstructions in the way of distribution of relief to the needy in Armenia.

The National Armenian relief committee has sent $25,000 by cable to Miss Barton, and her agents will start immediately for the interior.

***

The National Daughters of the American Revolution met on the twentieth, and by unanimous vote, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson was elected president; Mrs. Phillip Hichborn, of Boston, was elected vice president in charge of organization; and Mrs. A. J. Brockett, of Washington, D. C., first vice president general.

The Coming Campaign.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

HERTFORD, N. C., Feb. 11, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—In your comments on my communication of Jan. 28th, you say, "The only difference, therefore, between us, is as to the manner in which the rank and file of the Populists shall be gotten back" * * * "Both of us think that they may be gotten back by eliminating Cleveland as an issue in the State election. At this point the road forks. Our correspondent thinks the elimination can be accomplished by endorsing Cleveland. The OBSERVER thinks it can only be done by repudiating Cleveland."

How easy is it to misunderstand those who do not agree with us. I have never thought, nor have I written or said anything that could possibly suggest that I thought the rank and file of the Populists could be gotten back into the Democratic party by endorsing Cleveland. "At this point (where) the road forks" you proposed that we should follow you down the road of repudiation of Cleveland, and insist that it is the *only* road that the rank and file of the Populists will go. At this point we differ. I decline to go that road. I do not ask you to endorse Cleveland, but I propose that we let Cleveland alone, as an issue, and *unite* on the principles of democracy.

I will try again to make you understand my position. Suppose you are a candidate for nomination and election for Governor of North Carolina and I am a candidate for nomination and election for the office of Township Constable, why should I oppose you because you did not believe Cleveland was a statesman and patriot, and why should you refuse to vote for me because I did not think he was a "crack-brained imbecile."

I do not believe that the Populists, that is the rank and file, left the democratic party because of their opposition to Mr. Cleveland and those who approve his political acts.' What caused the bitter opposition to Senator Vance in 1890? was it Cleveland? I think not. What caused the intense hostility to the democratic members of Congress in 1890? was it Cleveland? They did not endorse all of his political acts, but on the contrary it was known that Senator Vance and the democratic members of Congress from North Carolina were opposed to Cleveland's financial views. Is it not a "fact" that designing demagogues had gotten an influence with the people, through the organization of the Farmers' Alliance and caused them to lose confidence in their former leaders?

Is it not a fact that while Senator Vance and the democratic Congressmen from North Carolina were doing all they could to pass the Free Coinage Bill, that these scheming demagogues were telling the people that the only thing to give relief was the Sub-Treasury, &c?

What caused the opposition to our candidates for Congress and other offices in 1894? Was it Cleveland? I think not, for these candidates opposed the financial policy of the President. You think the *only* way to get the rank and file of the populists back into the democratic party is by repudiating Cleveland, and those who approve his political acts. I infer that you are opposed to the nomination of any one who is not hostile to Mr. Cleveland. The first duty of those who have not left the democratic party is to cease their denunciation of each other, and to calmly, and honestly discuss their differences of opinion. When the people meet in convention let *them* define the issues.

You say, "The people understood the President's Venezuela Message to mean war, (as all the city papers of the next day testified). They accordingly tendered troops in great numbers, and the President stated the fact officially and without rebuke of this very practical interpretation of his message." If there was any war in that message why don't you give the sentence that declares war. The city papers are not the people—and I did not know that *all* the city papers testified that there was war in the message. "Who tendered troops in great numbers?" The people! I have the right to infer that *all* of those who did not tender their services to the President saw no war in the message, and therefore did not understand the message to mean war, and because the President did not accept the "Troops tendered in great numbers," I infer that *he* did not mean war in his message.

You have not yet proven that the facts are against your correspondent from Hertford in regard to his opinion of the President's Venezuela message. I do not deem it necessary for me to say anything about Mr. Cleveland not going to New York to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor, his veto of the Seigniorage bill and his refusal to sign the tariff bill. *He* has given his reasons for the veto of the Seigniorage bill and his refusal to sign the tariff bill, and why he allowed it to become a law without his signature.

I suppose he had a good reason why he did not go to New York to vote. Mr. Hill and other democrats refused to confirm appointments made by a Democratic President. Do you question their democracy because they did it?

I hope you understand my position. I certainly have no dispesition to force you or any other person, who do not agree with me, to change your views on any public question—and you cannot force me to change my opinion of Mr. Cleveland by threatening to repudiate those who do not repudiate the political acts of the Democratic President.

In 1890 I was told that if I did not repudiate Senator Vance, that the members of the Farmers' Alliance of this county would pass a resolution in their Lodge, to withdraw their patronage from me in my business. I was told that no one who did not favor the demands of the Alliance could receive their patronage. In the Congressional Convention of this District held at Elizabeth City in 1890, Col. Harry Skinner attempted to secure the nomination by introdueing in that convention his Sub-Treasury scheme. The members of the Alliance (mostly democrats) had passed a resolution in that County Convention that they would "repudiate" all those who did not endorse the Sub-Treasury.

In 1892 these same men professing to be Democrats, met in their county convention and said they would "repudiate" those who did not accept the St. Louis demands. In 1894 it was thought by some that the only way to "save the State" was to "repudiate" those who were not in favor of free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In 1896 the proposition is made that "the only way to save the State is to 'repudiate Cleveland'" "and those who approve of his political acts." I think we have had enough of "repudiation." Let us try something else.

Yours truly,
L. W. McMULLAN.

SPECIFIC
FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. P

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. W. W. COLE—Bread, Bread.
J. W. ISGOLD—I. W. Harper's Nelson County Ky. Whisky.
JOHN H. SPARKS & COLE'S BIG SHOW—Coming Saturday 29th.

After a careful canvass we find that three times as much fertilizers have been sold by our merchants up to this time as during the same period last year.

Mr. Bain, who drew the plans for the Holt cotton mill, is now engaged in drawing plans for the Co-operative cotton factory to be erected opposite the oil mill.

A large force of workmen are engaged in strengthening the half way C. F. & Y. V. railroad bridge, in Campbellton. New piles are being driven, and new timbers placed.

The roof is being laid on the Holt cotton mill building. A large number of carpenters are at work building tenement houses adjoining the factory. Fifteen are already in course of erection.

Register of Deeds McNeill received on Monday a batch of beautiful marriage license forms from the State Printers. The public are requested to apply quick before the supply is exhausted.

A posse of painters arrived in the city Saturday morning in a special car attached to the freight on the C. F. & Y. V. They set to work immediately to make preparations for painting the freight depot and other Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad property. They have been painting all the depots and section houses between here and Greensboro. Gen. Gill is certainly proving himself to be a master spirit of improvement.

More Tobacco to be Planted.

Mr. W. J. McDonald is going to raise a crop of tobacco on his Wakulla farm in Robeson county. He has secured a man from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, to superintend it. If many more plant tobacco, a Warehouse will be imperative.

Found Out at Last.

It has at last been ascertained who pulled Mag Royals out of the well. It appears that her rescuer was no less a person than young Mr. "Lucy" McLauchlin, the popular young railroad yardman. This ends a controversy which threatened at one time to involve the whole of Campbellton.

Died.

News reached this city Saturday of the death of the little child of the Rev. Dr. Preston, which occurred early this morning in Charlotte. Dr. Preston, who is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, married a sister of Mrs. A. J. McKelway, of this city.

Rev. Mr. McKelway left that evening to attend the funeral. Mrs. McKelway was not well enough to go.

A Remarkable Instrument.

There is a negro man who lives near Mr. Hector Smith's place in Little River Township who makes horns out of lightwood knots. We saw yesterday one of the e unique instruments. It is made of a short-leaf pine knot, hollowed out in the shape of a cow's horn, and is thirteen inches long and five inches in diameter. A remarkably fine tone can be gotten out of it. The darkey can play all sorts of pieces upon it, from Yankee Doodle to Home Sweet Home, and he plays them well, too. It beats the old fox horn all to hollow, and can be heard several miles.

The Red Springs Citizen.

We publish elsewhere a card from D. P. McEachern, Esq., announcing the death of the Red Springs Citizen. We learn this with sincere regret. The Citizen has been admirably edited both by Mr. Johnson, the late editor, and by Mr. McEachern, its present finely equipped chief. It is a pity all around. We trust the citizens of our neighboring town may take another view of their interests and enable Mr. McEachern to resume his good work in their behalf.

A Threatened Conflagration.

Saturday evening the straw around the Fair Grounds was found to be on fire, but was subdued after some hard fighting. Sunday it was seen to be again ablaze and making great headway. All the property in the neighborhood was in great danger, though many people were soon hard at work fighting the flames. Luckily, the wind died down and a serious disaster was averted. Two colored boys were seen to run away from the spot just as the flames broke out, and it is supposed that they wilfully set the fire. They were pursued, but made their escape without being identified.

Fine Shooting.

Some good shooting was done by the Independent Company at their target practice Monday. The company is divided into three shooting classes. Class A embraces the best shots; class B the next best and class C the balance.

Capt. E. L. Pemberton won the first prize in class A by a score of 23 out of a possible 25. He was awarded besides the Knott medal, a handsome gold watch chain. Capt. J. C. Huske won the first prize, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, in class B, by a score of 19.

Mr. William Boon won first prize in class C; his score being 17. He received a silver match box.

Wilmington and the Cubans.

Our sister city of Wilmington has evidently became a rendezvous for the Cuban patriots in this country and their ships. The people of Wilmington, like our own, are heartily in sympathy with the Cubans. The Star of Sunday says:

The *Ocean City*, a small deep-sea fishing steamer like the *Endeavor*, which has been here for several days coaling and preparing for sea, left yesterday at twelve o'clock for Charleston, S. C. Capt. Sam'l Buck is in command of the *Ocean City*. When they left yesterday a couple of well-dressed men who had been in the city for the past few days, were on board. One of the men had a large number of dynamite cartridges. Capt Buck says that he is only out on a prospecting tour, and has not decided yet where to begin the deep-sea fishing.

Live Stock

Township Constable Maultsby went out in the country Tuesday to serve claim and delivery papers on Rob't Kelly to satisfy a judgment of ten dollars. He seized upon a sewing machine, a horse, several pigs and some chickens, one after another. The sewing machine he found belonged to some else; the horse was not in a condition to be made to walk to town; the pigs—well it would not require the cathode rays to see through them—so the chickens were the only live things left. Fortunately, just as he was having the horse, pigs and chickens placed in a wagon to be carted to town, a neighbor came forward and satisfied the judgment.

Assignment of Mr. H. R. Novitzky.

Tuesday, Mr. H. R. Novitzky, the well known and popular clothier, made an assignment to Mr. R. M. Nimocks. We have not learned the amount of liabilities or assets.

Mr. Novitzky has been in the clothing business in this city for nearly 14 years, and has established a well-earned reputation for probity as well as business capacity. He has also secured a large circle of friends by his agreeable manners and uncommon intelligence.

The failure is universally recognized as an honest one, and as universally deplored. The cause, we presume, is the same that has led to such widespread business disaster, viz: a continually falling market in consequence of the appreciation of money.

The OBSERVER sincerely hopes that Mr. Novitzky may soon be on his feet again.

Final Decision.

The decision of Judge Simonton next month in the case of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will mean a great deal to Fayetteville, and its offspring railroad. The question is whether the road shall be kept in its entirety or sold in sections. The Wilmington Star of Sunday says:

The Star learns that a hearing of the case in regard to the selling of a part of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, which created so much interest when Special Master E. S. Martin took the despositions of witnesses in this city, will come up for a hearing before United States Circuit Court Judge C. A. Simonton, on the fifteenth of March, when a decree will probably be made in regard to the sale of said road. Whether the hearing will take place here or at some other place in this State has not been definitely determined upon, but it is hoped the case will be heard here, as it is the most convenient place for the counsel and witnesses to meet.

A Tobacco Warehouse.

Let us have a tobacco warehouse. We are asrured by people well versed in the tobacco business that a warehouse would be a paying investment and, more than that, that it would be a boon to this whole section. Do our people know that there is not a tobacco warehouse between Wilson and South Carolina and that tobacco passes through this city every day hunting a market? It would not only bring tobacco here but stimulate its grow h for miles on every side of us.

Mr. W. N. Williams is planting 40 acres in this most profitable weed. He has two expert tobacco growers from Pennsylvania tending the land. Pick out a tobacco growing section and then you will find prosperity. Fine tobacco is being grown on land not as good as ours. One thousand pounds can be produced to the acre bringing five cents a pound.

Death of Jno. D. McArthur.

The announcement of the death of John D. McArthur, Esq., which occurred at his home in Jonesboro on the 20th inst., will be sad news to many readers of the OBSERVER. Mr. McArthur was a brother of Capt. J. A. McArthur, and had quite a number of relatives on his maternal side in Cumberland and Robeson, among whom are the McNairs and McGeachys. He was born in Bladen county near Prospect Hall, Nov. 2, 1819, but most of his life was spent in Cumberland.

Mr. McArthur was a man of fine physique, of a strong, vigorous intellect, and of a kind and sympathetic nature. In his boyhood he enjoyed the instruction of the late 'Squire Wm. McMillan.

About 1850 he was happily married to Miss Fannie Johnson, a daughter of a popular ante bellum Sheriff, Alexander Johnson. His widow and six children, one of whom is Mrs. Mary A. McLauchlin, of this city, survive him.

The funeral services were conducted by the Presbyterian minister, Rev. K. A. McLeod, of whose church he was a member.

A Battle with Moonshiners.

Several days ago Deputy Collector Gibson with two more officers made a raid on a whisky still in the upper part of Quewhiffle township near Aberdeen. They found the still in full blast with one negro working it and another asleep. The former, upon seeing the officers, disappeared as if swallowed by the ground. There was a clump of thick bushes to the right of the still and it was presumed that the man dived into them. His disappearance was so sudden and complete that it startled the officers. The liquor was spilled and the remaining man was made to shoulder the still and march ahead of the officers. Within a few miles of Aberdeen he darted from the road carrying the still with him, but was brought to a standstill by a load of shot from a gun in the hands of one of the officers. Again, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, he ran. This time dropping the still. All three officers fired loads of shot into him but without affecting the darky's flight.

A few minutes after this second escape, the officers were fired upon from ambush, and all were well loaded with bird shot. They returned the fire but without result. It is thought that the parties who fired upon the officers were the white owners of the still who had been notified by the first escaped negro. The officers went on to Aberdeen, where they had the shot extracted and the wounds dressed.

"The Daily Fayetteville Observer grows in interest daily. We wish we could get it the day of publication."

The above is from our neighbor, the Lumber Bridge News. As soon as additional type, already ordered, is received, and certain alterations and enlargement of the "Observer" office, now under way, are completed, the Daily edition will be dispatched on all the South bound trains out of Fayetteville, with regularity.

A Big Day for the Colored People.

The Centennial celebration of the A. M. E Zion Church Sunday was a great success. Evans Chapel was the scene of much religious enthusiasm, and many interesting incidents took place throughout the day. The ceremonies opened by a Praise meeting at 5:30 o'clock, A. M. At 8 o'clock the pastor, Rev. P. L Cuyler, conducted a service and preached an able sermon.

The event of the day was the 11 o'clock service. An enormous congregation were assembled, and not a few white people were to be seen. The sermon by Bishop Hood was a remarkable one, both for the ability displayed, and the fine language used. In our opinion he is the ablest colored man in the South, and probably in the United States. We wish our space allowed the publication of a few of his sayings.

The Sunday School jubilee was held at 12 o'clock, at which the Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash, of the Hay Street Methodist Church, made an interesting and appropriate address. At the 3:30 service Rev. P. J. Jordan, of St. Luke's (col.) church, preached the sermon.

The Historical and Literary meeting at 7:30 was largely attended. A paper on the history of the church was read by Prof. E. Evans. An eulogy on the life of Rev. Henry Evans, the founder of the present church, was read by editor G. C. Scurlock A well written Prophecy on the future of the church, was read by Maggie I. Hood. An original poem was recited by Susie A. Cain. A paper by W. H. Jones, on "What has the Church done for the education of the race?" The proceedings were brought to a close by an address by Prof. E. E. Smith. "Manly Courage" was his subject, and he displayed much scholarly intelligence.

The collections during the day amounted to $708.01.

Fire on Haymount.

The fire alarm was sounded from the Market House at 12:45 yesterday but before the location of the fire was known, word reached the city that the residence of Mr. Weldon Huske, on Haymount, was in ashes. As soon as the fire started, a boy ran all the way, a distance of a mile and a half, to give the alarm. A large number of people in buggies and on horse back, hurried to the scene of the conflagration, but were too late to render any assistance. The fire originated on the roof and was discovered by a man who was discharging a load of wood in the yard. He discovered the flames on the roof near one of the chimneys and alarmed the family who were at dinner. Mr. Huske hurriedly placed a ladder against the house and calling for water, climbed to the top. Before the first bucket reached him, however, the roof commenced to fall in, and he had to give up the fight. Meantime the servants with the help of several neighbors had removed all the furniture.

Although the house was fully covered by the insurance, $2,500, yet its many pleasant memories make it a sad loss not only to its owner and family, but to their many friends who have enjoyed its hospitality.

Prize Fighters in Town.

Laflin and Daly, the celebrated boxers and ex-prize fighters, were in the city. They applied to the Mayor for permission to give an exhibition here to-night, but were informed by His Honor that it was against the law, and if they attempted it they would be fined $500 and imprisoned. They leave this evening for the Newbern Fair.

Daly is an old time celebrity who travelled with Sullivan on many sparring tours.

Fast Time.

The A. C. L. vestibule train passed Dunn at 7:24 Monday and arrived here 7:47, thus making 24 miles in 23 minutes.

SEVENTY FIRST, Feb. 26.

First of all this week, your correspondent desires to stand corrected by her own hand for two errors in last week's letter. One of them she was responsible for; the other is charged to the printer.

Rev. A. J. McKelway will lecture at Raeford Institute on the 27th of March instead of the 28th of this month.

The paper to be published at the aforesaid Institute will be called "The Tattler," *not* the "Father."

Mr. D. J. Blue went to Wilmington on business intent, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Neill McNeill and Miss Mary Jennette McNeill, formerly of Spring Hill, lately of Parkton, are visiting Mrs. McNeill's sister, Mrs. J. A. Gillis this week.

The recent discovery of photography with cathode rays might be beneficial to the pedagogic profession if skulls were opaque substance.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. Therefore, it is advisable to have this prompt and sure remedy always at hand to meet an emergency.

why?

Why wear wool?
To keep *out* cold? No.
To keep *in* heat.
If the body is supplied with plenty of fresh air—oxygen—and proper food, it will generate sufficient warmth to protect you on the coldest day—**Scott's Emulsion** of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the best warmth-food. Thin people, people with poor blood who are easily shaken by a cold wind take Scott's Emulsion and it makes good blood, improves the appetite, increases flesh, furnishes bodily warmth, and prevents the ill results from colds, coughs, and exposures.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

People and their Movements.

Messrs. R. L. and A. B. Williams left last evening for the Newbern Fair.

Sheriff Geddie, who has been sick for several days, was at his office this morning.

Mr. E. G. Davis, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position as stenographer and type writer in the law of office Mr. H. L. Cook.

Misses Douglas and Jean Evans have returned from Rockingham. Miss Jean, we are glad to state, has fully recovered from the serious illness which befel her while in Rockingham.

Mr. Cameron F. McRae, of Fayetteville, has accepted the position of secretary to Mr. W. R. Tucker, of Raleigh. "Mr. McRae," says the Raleigh News and Observer, "is a son of Judge James C. McRae, and is very popular in Raleigh. He arrived yesterday."

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Carson and Mrs. Eliza Reed, of New York, are visiting Mrs. Reed's nephew, Mr. Cyrus Murphy. Mrs. Reed was born in this county 80 years ago, and has not been here in 60 years. The party are on their way north from their country home in Georgia.

LUMBER BRIDGE LOCALS.

Dr. Stamps has a good many calls, but the sickness reported is nothing more serious than measles.

Mr. E. M. Davis returned from Jonesboro Saturday, whither he had gone to attend the funeral of John D McArthur, Esq

Miss Hattie McQueen spent a pleasant week in your city.

Mrs. Ann McGeachey, of Fayetteville, was cordially welcomed this week by Mrs. M. B. McDonald and other friends.

Miss Maggie McEachern after several weeks spent in Moore county returned on the 24th inst. accompanied by her cousin, Mr. J. E. Harrington.

Mrs. Dr. L. D. Wharton, with her little son, William Lacy, passed through on the 22d on the way to Red Springs.

Miss Ida McEachern has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. McQueen.

A sale at the residence of the late Dr. Smith takes places to-day (25th).

The Presbyterians are laying plans to build a new house of worship.

The recent visit of Mrs Fannie Monroe and her attractive little daughter, Bella Turner, was enjoyed by many old friends. Mrs. Monroe has quite a reputation as a vocalist.

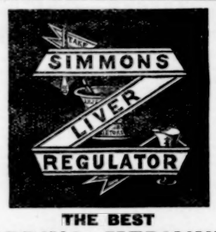
The Personal Side of Washington.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March "Ladies' Home Journal," his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was—in reality.

The Time for Building

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists, 25c.



THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE
IS SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Coming Saturday, February 29th.

JOHN H. SPARKS AND COLE'S BIG SHOWS.

Grand Free Balloon Ascension and Parachute Leap.

The programme embraces the celebrated Trained Horses, Ponies, Donkey and Dogs of Prof. Sparks, including Cyclone, the celebrated Clown Mule, six lady and gentlemen Trapeze Performers, Horizontal Bear Performers, Contorsionists, Leapers, Tumblers, Wire-walkers, Japanese Perch Artists, Indian Jugglers, Mid-Air sensations and all kinds of Clowns, old and young, lean and fat.

☞Don't forget the date, February 29th.

☞ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

You would not knowingly swallow poison. When you drink poor whisky you poison blood, body and brain. Besides this you don't enjoy the drink. Buy good whisky. There's comfort, health and enjoyment in it. If overworked, worried or run down, you need a warming soothing tonic. Nothing like good whisky. It aids digestion, makes flesh and pleasantly invigorates the system. Good whisky does this, mind you. Poor whisky irritates the stomach, inflames the tissues and poisons the blood. You can't afford to run risks; get the best, it pays. Physicians drink and recommend I. W. HARPER'S Nelson County Ky. Whisky.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Transplanting Fruit Trees.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

The soil should be mellow, as for any crop, and clear of grass or trash. Check off rows the desired distance by line or with very narrow plow. At the center of each intersection, drive a stake sixteen inches into the ground. Dig holes for the trees around the stakes about fifteen inches deep and two feet broad. The size of the hole may vary to suit what is to be planted, but should be large enough to admit all the roots in a natural position and allow for setting the tree two or three inches deeper than it grew in the nursery. The stake should remain where driven till after the tree is planted; put the dark soil in a separate heap. Tree or planted roots should be kept moist, and thoroughly so while planting. Transplanting should be done when the ground is sufficiently dry to pulverize. Place tree against south side of the stake; see that it is held in correct position. While filling with top soil, keep the roots separated and adjusted as nearly as possible the way they formerly grew.

If any fertilizer is to be applied, put it at outer part of hole, beyond the roots, about five inches deep. After tree is planted, firm the earth above the roots, and then add earth, to evelate about the tree, three or four inches. Remove the stakes and fill spaces they occupied with dry fine soil.

J. S. B.

Feb. 24, 1896.

The Fashions—Materials for the Spring.

The predicted wane of crepon is not to be realized.

The coming season will show it in even more weaves and materials than ever.

However, though fuzzy goods continue, and are charmingly effective on the tall slender type, mohair and alpaca with their smooth, shiny weaves grow in favor every day.

Indeed mohair is the most serviceable of wear, and black skirts of this material, crepon, serge, and satin will remain in favor as long as the pretty separate waists hold their own.

The taffeta, which is the proper thing for the season's waists comes in many colored Persian and large floral designs.

For evening wear the same skirt materials are seen in white, and these skirts serve as admirable offsets to gay or delicate corsages.

Summer in the Heart.

Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.]

For all the wintry flakes of frost it's summertime somewhere—
Violets in the valleys, bird songs in the air:
The chilly winds have only blown the lily's lips apart—
It's summer in the world, my dear, and summer in the heart.

For all the gray skies glooming it's summer in the cells—
In the merry song of reapers, in the tinkle of the bells;
The sweet south skies are brightening as with springtime's magic art—
But the sweetest summer, dearest, is the summer in the heart.

Still, still the birds are singing, and still the groves are green,
And still the roses redden and the loyal lilies lean.
Love fades not with the season; when summer days depart,
It's summer still, my dearest, in the Eden fo the heart!

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomah and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Don't think because you are sick and nothing seems to give you relief that you can't be cured.

There must be a cure for you somewhere.

If your doctor can't cure you, perhaps he has mistaken the cause. Anybody is liable to make a mistake sometimes.

One in three suffer from indigestion, and one out of three dyspepties doesn't know it. That is, he may know he is sick, but he blames it to something else.

Indigestion is the cause of half of our dangerous diseases.

Shaker Digestive Cordial, made from tonic medical roots and herbs, is the most natural cure for indigestion. It relieves the symptoms and cures the disease gently, naturally, efficiently, giving fresh life, strength and health to sick dyspeptics.

All druggists. A trial bottle for 10 cents.

All diseases of the skin cured and the best complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap, perfumed and highly medicated. Two cakes in each package, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures all pains, internal or external, cramps, colic, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, lame back, pleurisy instantly. $1.00 size, 50 cts; 50 cent size, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

That the blood should perform its vital functions, it is absolutely necessary it should not only be pure but rich in life-giving elements. These results are best effected by the use of that well-known standard blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, bilious ness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.

J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

BREAD! BREAD!!

For sale at W. G. Clark's Up-Town Store and at M. N. Raynor's, Market Square, and will deliver it to you at your residences.

The patronage of the public solicited.
Good, Fresh Loaf Bread every day.
d&w MRS. W. W. COLE.

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

A Canada World's Fair.

For over a year Canada has been busy arranging for a great world's fair. It will be officially known as the British Empire Exposition and International Display of all nations. It will be opened in Montreal on the queen's birthday, May 24th and will be kept open until October 12th. The exposition grounds, covering about sixty acres, are attractive in themselves, being situated at the base of Mount Royal, and forming one of the most beautiful parks in America, abounding in fine natural scenery. The buildings will be illustrative of different forms of architecture, and will include structures devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, horticultural and agricultural industries, and the fine arts, with houses for other departments, besides a palace of all nations. In these structures the promoters will try to gather all that will spread a knowledge of the products, resources and industries of the world. The lists of the groups into which they will be divided will give an idea of the scope of the exposition. These are architecture and forestry, means of transport, general industry, food industries, river and sea fishery, health, machinery, lighting, industrial arts, heating, geographical section, complete furniture, means of safety, gardening, insurance, and miscellaneous. There will also be special departments, such as the art department and historical collection, the women and children's department, etc. Invitations have been sent to nearly every country, and the responses have been such as to lead to the belief that extensive exhibits will be received from the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Sweeden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Turkish empire, Switzerland, Australia, Ceylon, Burmah, Cape Colony, Japan, China, Mexico, and the South and Central American republics.

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mr. Wm. M. Wilson
Pullman, W. Va.

Better Than For Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Demonstrates Its Merits.

A scrofulous or catarrhal condition of the intestines is often the prime cause of chronic diarrhœa, and when the tissues are built up and healed by the pure blood made by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a cure is effected. Read this: "I believe it my duty to tell what benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with chronic diarrhœa for four years, and

Severe Pains in the Back

of my head and also in my side. I was treated by two leading physicians, but found no relief. I was advised by friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I commenced taking the medicine last May and have taken over seven bottles. I found relief after taking the first bottle and now feel better than I have for years." WILLIAM M. WILSON, Pullman, West Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. Apply at this office.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

ALWAYS FRESH
And of the Best Quality,
are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,
FLOUR, BACON,
HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.
SEED IRISH POTATOES.
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

NOTICE!

I have closed out my business at this place. All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle at once.

D. A. McALLISTER,
Wade, N. C.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$100 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that on the night of January 6th, 1896, in the County of Cumberland, a number of persons, names unknown, assembled together, gathered up fence material and burned the same, about six miles of it more or less, which was to be used in accordance with Chap. 213, L. ws 1893.

And Whereas, it appears that the said unknown persons have fled the State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them:

Now, Therefore, I, Elias Carr, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said unknown persons or two or more of them to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the Court-house in Fayetteville, to be paid upon conviction, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminals to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninty six, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of our American Independence.

ELIAS CARR.

By the Governor:
S. F. TELFAIR, Private Secretary.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s
GARDEN SEEDS
ARE PREFERRED BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIABILITY.

THEY REFUSE TO PUT TP PAPERS SMALLER THAN THE 5c. OR FULL SIZE.

TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR
ONE CENT PAPERS,
I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PAPERS FROM THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM OF
David Landreth & Sons.
H. R. HORNE
1-28-96

J. W. MURCHISON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
Agricultural Implements,
utlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,
Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.
IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE
Best Goods at the Lowest Prices
WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.

DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE
QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.

J. W. MURCHISON,
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.
—WE ARE OFFERING THESE CELEBRATED—
GARDEN SEEDS
at Catalogue Prices, thus saving postage or freight, to those who have been ordering direct.
We are still handling
BUIST'S,
At One Cent a Paper.
☞ Let us have your patronage.
A. J. COOK & CO.

AT THE STORE
of the undersigned you *are* always welcome and any trade you can influence this way will be appreciated.
WE HAVE A FEW BUSHELS OF
Fitzell Bro.'s Seed Irish POTATOES,
CROWN JEWEL AND EARLY ROSE,
Besides of Northern Grown Varieties,
PEERLESS, GOODRICH, BURBANK AND EARLY ROSE.

Let us know what kind of Packages you will need for Truck Shipping, so that we will be prepared to supply you.

A. S. HUSKE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned heretofore doing business under the firm name of A. E. Rankin & Co., have formed a corporation, the name of which is "A. E RANKIN CO."

The heretofore existing firm is dissolved, and all its property of every kind transferred to said corporation; and said A. E RANKIN CO., as a corporation, assumes all the liabilities of the firm so dissolved; and takes charge of all the property and assets, and all persons indebted are notified to call and settle at once.

A. E. RANKIN.
S. C. RANKIN.
A. H. SLOCOMB.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.

By virtue of authority vested in me by Chapter 159, Laws 1895 of North Carolina, Entitled "An Act to revise, amend, and consolidate the election laws of North Carolina" I, Cyrus Murphy, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County hereby make the following changes in the voting precincts of said County, to-wit:

CROSS CREEK PRECINCT.

Polling Place, No. 1, at Clarendon Mill.—Bounded as follows: Beginning at Market House and thence with Person street to Clarendon Bridge, thence with Cape Fear River North to Carver's Creek Township line; thence with said line to the Raleigh road; thence with said road through Ramsey and Green street to the Market.

Polling Place, No. 2, Holliday's Store.—Beginning at Market House, thence with Person street to Cape Fear River, thence with said river South to Pearce's Mill Township line; thence West with said line to Lumberton Road; thence with said road, through Gillespie street to beginning.

Polling Place, No. 3, Fort's Corner.—Beginning at Market House, thence with Hay street West with Western Plank Road to 71st township line; thence South with said line to Pearce's Mill Township line; thence East with said line to Lumberton Road; thence with said road through Gillespie street to the beginning.

Polling Place, No. 4, Broadfoot's Store, "Redbone."—Beginning at Market House thence through Green and Ramsey Streets North with Raleigh road to Carver's Creek Township line; thence West with said line to 71st Township line; thence South with said line to Western Plank Road; thence East with said road through Hay street to beginning.

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.

Dividing Line as follows: Beginning at Little Creek where it crosses the Goldsboro Road; then with said creek to its head at Allen's Spring; then a direct line to the Yellow Island at the Railroad switch; then Northeast with said road to the crossing of the old Murphy Road; then as said Murphy road to intersection of McDougald's Lane road; then as said Lane road to Cape Fear River.

With one polling place at McMillan's Chapel, and the other at McD. Geddie's Gin.

ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP.

Dividing line as follows: Beginning at Robeson County line at the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; thence with said R. R. to Big Rockfish; thence with said creek to Emmett's Bridge; thence from Emmett's Bridge to Charles Johnson's Blacksmith Shop on Little Rockfish; thence to Pearce's Mill line to the right of Henry Bullard's residence.

One voting place at
Hope Mills, No. 1, at Public School House.
Hope Mills, No. 2, at Building No. 100.
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BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
THE PEACE MAKERS
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Fayetteville.

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HARDWARE,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.
FANCY BAKERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT
HAY STREET,
(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,
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in every style in the cafe.
W. F. RAIFORD,
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Large and Carefully Selected Stock of GROCERIES
ADEQUATE TO ALL OCCASIONS.

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DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
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DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N.

Silver's Strength.

Atlanta Constitution's Washington Correspondence.]

The silver men are figuring upon controlling the Chicago convention and nominating a silver man on a silver platform. They have been polling the states and here is the sure vote for silver they count upon in the convention:

Alabama,	22
Arkansas,	16
California,	16
Colorado,	8
Florida,	8
Georgia,	26
Idaho,	6
Illinois,	48
Louisiana,	16
Kentucky,	26
Kansas,	20
Mississippi,	18
Missouri,	34
North Carolina,	22
North Dakota,	6
Oregon,	8
South Dakota,	8
South Carolina,	18
Tennessee,	24
Texas,	30
Nevada,	6
Montana,	6
Nebraska,	16
Utah,	6
Washington,	8
Wyoming,	6
Total,	422

This is not a majority. There will be 918 votes in the convention. But they count on getting a few votes from many other states. The above are simply the states they expect to have the entire delegations from.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE HOUSE.

Sherman and Dingley Glad —The Defeat of Free Coinage Sets Them Both Crowing

Washington Special to Atlanta Constitution.]

Senator John Sherman is crowing over the defeat of silver in the the house. He has given out an interview in which he advises as to what should be done now. But those who read it will remember the Sherman law, which he afterwards admitted was bad. Here is what he says:

"The vote in the house on the free silver substitute may be considered a final verdict against free coinage. The last congress had a much larger silver element. The next congress, I firmly believe, will be for 'sound' money in both house and senate, and the free coinage movement will be at an end as a political issue.

"The measure of greatest importance now is the tariff bill. * * * I am entirely confident that President Cleveland would allow the tariff bill to become a law if it passed congress, even though he did not sign it."

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENsively in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body. "I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have become a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury!

SSS

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Senator Hill's Performance.

New York World, 19th.]

Senator Hill yesterday sent the Peffer resolution for an investigation of the bond sale business to the foot of the calendar.

He did so "by trick and device," by disingenuousness, by what that they used to call at Albany "peanut politics."

It was only necessary for Mr. Hill to consume the morning hour in talk, and he consumed it. He protested against the ordering of an investigation in the absence of definite charges. Yet when two Senators offered to make the definite charges which he pretended to want, he "refused to yield" and went on talking until the morning hour was exhausted.

And his talk was thoroughly sophistical and disingenuous. He contemptuously ignored the country's complaint of Mr. Carlisle's bond dickers, and characterized it as "idle rumor." Is it an "idle rumor" that Mr. Carlisle, on the 8th of February, 1895, sold $62,315,000 of thirty year 4 per cents to Mr. Morgan's syndicate at 104.49 when they were worth in the open market 118 to 120? Is it at "idle rumor" that he thus deprived the public of a chance to bid for these bonds and turned over many millions of the Government's money to a syndicate composed of his own and Mr. Cleveland's Wall street friends? Is it "idle rumor" that he did this within about two months after he had officially proclaimed his conviction, based upon an experiment, that the Government's credit was so good that a 2½ per cent. bond could be sold "at or above par?"

Is it "idle rumor" that he met Mr. Morgan in December last at Mr. Lamont's house and held a conversation with him on the strength of which that hard headed financier came back to New York with the understanding that he could have $200,000,000 more 4 per cents for syndicate speculation, at about the same price paid eleven months before for the $62,300,000?

These things are facts known of all men. Unexplained they constitute a blistering scandal hurtful to every interest of the Government and country, because they leave doubts in men's minds of the integrity of the Administration itself. Is it not the highest duty of patriotism to insist upon such an inquiry into these "facts and circumstances" as shall lay bare the ultimate truth, whatever it may be? Is it not the plain duty of the Administration, if it is innocent of wrong intent, to invite such an inquiry in order that it may explain its extraordinary performances in such fashion as to leave no room in honest minds for the belief that it has not consciously and intentionally lent aid to schemes of Treasury spoliation?

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hill referred contemptuously to the investigation ordered into the charge that Senators had speculated in sugar stocks pending legislation calculated to affect the value of those stocks. It was an unfortunate reference and one which must have made some of his coadjutors wince. For that inquiry, despite all the care taken to avoid finding out the truth, resulted in exposing dealings on the part of Senators which were grossly and grievously disgraceful. And further, it reminds the people of the fact that Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary who is now asked to account for his extraordinary bond dealings, is the same Mr. Carlisle and the same Secretary of the Treasury who suggested a scheme of duties favorable to the Sugar Trust, and who afterwards furnished the Senate an excuse for not keeping faith with the House and the people on the free-iron and free-coal bills.

As attorney for the Administration Mr. Hill has succeeded in postponing investigation only by discrediting his clients. And the investigation will come in spite of him. The people want to know all about this bond business, and they will not rest content till they find out.

Interest Table for Bonds.

Interest realized	If bought at	This price.
2½	per cent.	130 8749
2½	"	124 9234
3	"	119 3229
3 1-16	"	117 9749
3⅛	"	116 6471
3 3-16	"	115 3391
3¼	"	114 0506
3 5 16	"	112 7814
3⅜	"	111 5310
3 7-16	"	110 2992
3½	"	109 0856
3 9 16	"	107 8900
3⅝	"	106 7121
3 11-16	"	105 5516
3¾	"	104 4082
3 13-16	"	103 2816
3⅞	"	102 1716
3 15-16	"	101 0778
4	"	100 0000

Judge Clark's letter, says the Atlanta Constitution, is one of the strongest and clearest we have seen in regard to the condition of affairs in Mexico.

"Big as a Barn Door."

BattleAx A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

PLUG

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

At Butler's Mercy.

Washington Telegram to Raleigh News and Observer.]

The question of the fate of the Tariff bill is not causing the Senate half as much worriment as that of the reorganization of the elective officers. The Republicans whose eagerness for patronage is more pronounced this year than ever before, see their chances of controlling the entire pay roll of employees shipping away from them through the refusal, for the present at least, of Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, to carry out his compact with his colleague, Mr. Pritchard, and furnish the one vote necessary to bring about the reorganization.

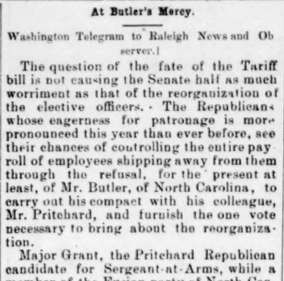
Major Grant, the Pritchard Republican candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, while a member of the Fusion party of North Carlina, is also a Republican, and will work actively for the Republican party in the coming campaign. This fact is the cause of Butler's embarrassment. The other Populist Senators have represented to him that his support of the Republican candidate would be used with telling effect against him in the campaign, and would injure the Populist cause as well. This and other arguments they are using in the form of a demand upon Butler to stand with his party in the Senate in the support of the ticket it has nominated.

The best evidence that Butler appreciates the force of the reasoning of his friends is that the Republicans have postponed their attempt to take charge of the elective offices. They can do nothing without him, and it follows that if he shall finally decide to repudiate his bargain with Pritchard relating to Major Grant, he will not feel constrained to vote for Shaw, the Republican candidate for Secretary of the Senate, for whom he is not under any pledge.

Mr. Pritchard has gone away, to be absent for a fortnight, and nothing will be done while he is away to unravel the tangle in which the Republicans find themselves.

The officers of the Senate are much pleased over the outlook. Senator Wilson, of Washington, who is Mr. Shaw's sponsor, is very much chagrined over the situation, but can discover no way in which to raise the embargo due to Butler's defection.

The condition of affairs is exceedingly mortifying to the Republican Senators who took part in the caucus and submitted to the demands of Wilson and Pritchard solely because of their desire to put a few Republicans in the places held by acceptable Democratic employees.



One's physical feelings, like the faithful setter, search and point out plainly the fact of disease or health.

If a man is not feeling well and vigorous—if he is losing flesh and vitality, if he is listless, nervous, sleepless, he certainly is not well. The down hill road from health to sickness is smooth and declines rapidly.

At the first intimation of disease, the wise man takes a pure, simple vegetable tonic. It puts his digestion into good active order and that puts the rest of his body in order. The medicine that will do this is a medicine that is good to take in any trouble of the blood, the digestion, or the respiration, no matter how serious it may have become.

The medicine to take is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a remarkable remedy. It cures diseases in a perfectly natural way, without the use of strong drugs. It cures by helping Nature. It has a peculiar tonic effect on the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels. By putting these membranes into healthy condition, stimulating the secretion of the various digestive juices and furnishing to the blood the proper purifying properties, it reaches out over the whole body and drives disease-germs before it into the usual excretory channels. It builds up firm muscular flesh, makes the skin and the eyes bright.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been found wonderfully efficacious in the treatment of skin diseases—eczema, tetter, erysipelas, salt-rheum—from common pimples or blotches to the worst case of scrofula.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1896.

(Prepared by W. T. Smith and A. B. Andrews, Jr., and revised by F. H. Busbee, Attorney at Law.)

JUDGES.

Name.	*District.*	*Residence.*
Geo. H. Brown,	First,	Washington.
Henry R. Bryan,	Second,	Newbern.
E. W. Timberlake,	Third,	Louisburg.
W. S. O'B. Robinson,	Fourth,	Goldsboro.
A. W. Graham,	Fifth,	Oxford.
E. T. Boykin,	Sixth,	Clinton.
J. D. McIver,	Seventh,	Carthage.
A. S. Coble,	Eighth,	Statesville.
Henry R. Starbuck,	Ninth,	Winston.
L. L. Greene,	Tenth,	Boone.
W. A. Hoke,	Eleventh,	Lincolnton.
W. L. Norwood,	Twelfth,	Waynesville

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Robinson.
Fall Term—Judge Timberlake.

Beaufort—‡Feb. 17th, May 25th, Nov. 30th.
Currituck—March 2d, Sept. 7th.
Camden—March 9th, Sept. 14th.
Pasquotank—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Perquimans—March 23d, Sept. 28th.
Chowan—March 30th, Oct. 5th.
Gates—April 6th, Oct. 12th.
Hertford—April 13th, Oct. 19th.
Washington—April 20th, June 8th, †Oct. 26th.
Tyrrell—April 27th, Nov. 2d.
Dare—May 4th, Nov. 9th.
Hyde—May 11th, Nov. 16th.
Pamlico—May 18th, Nov. 23d.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Graham.
Fall Term—Judge Robinson.

Craven—‡Feb. 3d, May 4th, Nov. 30th.
Bertie—‡Feb. 17th, April 27th, Sept. 14th, Nov. 9.
Halifax—March 2d, May 25th, Nov. 23d.
Warren—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Northampton—March 30th, Aug. 3d, ‡Oct. 26.
Edgecombe—April 13th, June 8th, †Oct. 12th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Boykin.
Fall Term—Judge Graham.

Pitt—Jan. 6th, †March 2d, March 30th, Sept. 21st, †Dec. 7th.
Franklin—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Oct. 26th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 3d, June 1st, Nov. 2d.
Vance—Feb. 17th, May 18th, Oct. 5th.
Martin—March 16th, Sept. 7th.
Nash—April 27th, Nov. 23d.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge McIver.
Fall Term—Judge Boykin.

Wake—*Jan. 6th, †Feb. 24th, *March 23d, †April 20th, *July 13th, *Sept. 28th, †Oct. 26th.
Wayne—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Sept. 14th, Oct. 19th.
Harnett—Feb. 17th, Sept. 7th, ‡Nov. 30th.
Johnston—March 9th, Aug. 31st, Nov. 16th.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Coble.
Fall Term—Judge McIver.

Durham—Jan. 13th, †March 23d, *May 11th, *Sept. 14th, †Oct. 12th.
Granville—Jan. 27th, April 20th, July 27th, Nov. 30th.
Chatham—Feb. 10th, May 4th, Sept. 28.
Guilford—Feb. 17th, May 25th, Aug. 31st, Dec. 14th
Alamance—March 9th, May 18th, Nov. 16th.
Orange—March 16th, Aug. 10th, Nov. 2d.
Caswell—April 6 h, Aug 17th, Oct. 26th.
Person—April 13th, Aug. 24th, Nov. 23d.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Starbuck.
Fall Term—Judge Coble.

New Hanover—†Jan. 20th, †April 13th, ‡Sept. 28th.
Sampson—Feb. 3d, April 27th, Oct. 12th.
Duplin—Feb. 17th, Aug. 10th, Dec. 7th.
Green—Feb. 24th, Aug. 17th, Nov. 30th.
Pender—March 2d, Sept. 14th.
Carteret—March 16th, Oct. 26th.
Jones—March 23d, Nov. 2d.
Onslow—March 30th, Nov. 9th.
Lenoir—May 4th, Nov. 16th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Green.
Fall Term—Judge Starbuck.

Anson—*Jan. 6th, †April 27th, *Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Moore—*Jan. 13th, *March 2d, *Aug. 17th, *Dec. 14th
Cumberland—*Jan 20th (2), April 20th, May 11th, *July 27th, †Nov. 16th.
Robeson—Jan. 27th, May 18th, †Aug. 3d, Oct. 5th.
Richmond—*Feb. 10th, †April 13th, June 1st, *Sept. 21st, †Nov. 2d, Dec. 7th.
Columbus—Feb. 24th, July 20th, Nov. 9th.
Bladen—March 16th (2), Oct. 26th.
Brunswick—April 6th, Sept. 14th.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Hoke.
Fall Term—Judge Greene.

Cabarrus: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Iredell: Feb 3d, May 18th, Aug 10th, Nov 9th.
Rowan: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 24th, Nov 23d.
Davidson: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Randolph: March 16th, July 13th, Nov 16th.
Montgomery: March 30th, Oct 5th.
Yadkin: May 4th, Oct 26th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Norwood.
Fall Term—Judge Hoke.

Alexander: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Rockingham: Jan 27th, Aug 3d, Nov 9th,
Forsyth: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 10th, Dec 7th.
Wilkes: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Surry: March 16th, Oct 12th.
Alleghany: March 30th, Sept 21st.
Davie: April 6th, Sept 28th.
Stokes: April 20th, Oct 26th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Brown.
Fall Term—Judge Norwood.

Catawba: Feb 17th, Aug 3rd.
McDowell: March 2nd, Aug 17th.
Burke: March 16th, Aug 31st.
Caldwell: March 30th, Sept 14th.
Ashe: April 13th, Sept 28th.
Watauga: April 27th, Oct 12th.
Mitchell: May 4th, Oct 19th.
Yancey: May 18th, Nov 2nd.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Bryan.
Fall Term—Judge Brown.

Mecklenburg: †Jan 20th, †March 16th, †June 1st, Sept 7th, †Oct 5th
Union: *Jan 27th, *Aug 24th.
Gaston: Feb 17th; Sept 21st.
Stanly: March 2nd, Sept 7th.
Lincoln: March 30th, Oct 19th.
Cleveland: April 13th, Oct 26th.
Rutherford: April 27th, Nov 9th.
Polk: May 11th, Nov 23rd.
Henderson: †May 18th, †Nov 30th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Timberlake.
Fall Term—Judge Bryan.

Madison: †Feb 24th, †Aug 3rd
Buncombe: †March 9th, †Aug 17th, †Dec 7th
Transylvania: March 30th, Sept 7th.
Haywood: †April 6th, †Sept 14th.
Jackson: April 20th, Sept 28th.
Macon: May 4th, Oct 5th.
Clay: May 11th, Oct 12th
Cherokee: *May 18th, *Oct 19th.
Graham: June 1st, Nov 9th.
Swain: June 8th, Nov 23rd.

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†For civil cases only.
‡For civil cases and jail cases.
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Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanf rd,	12:19 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:08 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent
J. W FRY, General Manager.

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AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35	.....
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	.....
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....	.....

	No. 43 Daily.			
	A. M.		P. M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27	.....

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M. arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:10 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.